

THE IRONPORT

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXX.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1899.

NUMBER 5.

Ellsworth's Drug Store.

ELLSWORTH'S

DRUG STORE.

Is now open for business.



WATCH FOR OUR

OPENING DAY

ANNOUNCEMENT



Remember that our new store is located in the

Stack Building.

Groceries.

Live Well

While You Live

for you will surely be a long time dead.

Don't speculate, but buy Groceries, they will feel good when they go down, and are a safe investment



Teas and Coffees Ganned Goods, Preserves, Etc.

Are of the finest quality and OUR STOCK OF we guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction. Prices always the lowest.

FRANK H. ATKINS & CO.,

402-404 LUDINGTON ST.

WARDENS ARE NEEDED

State Game Warden Osborne Says Total Number Should Be Fifteen.

Increase of Salaries Also Recommended in His Biennial Report—Ducks are Getting Scarce, But Deer are Growing More Plentiful.

The biennial report of State Game Warden Osborne has been made public. He advocates that \$10,000 instead of \$2,000 be appropriated for the pay of deputies and that the number be increased to 15. He would have the warden paid \$3,500, to give all his time to the work.

The expense of conducting the department in 1897 was \$6,444.08 and in 1898 \$8,751.59. This makes an average of \$13.96 for each of the 1,096 cases prosecuted, or \$8.48 for each of the 1,790 recorded violations investigated. To offset this cost, \$8,140 was received by the state for deer licenses during the two years. The total fines and costs amounted to \$12,414.80, making a grand total of receipts of \$20,554.80. The department is, therefore, not only self-sustaining, but a source of profit.

Deer, he says, are just as plentiful as ever. He believes a few moose turned loose in the upper peninsula would be a benefit.

Ducks are getting more scarce and continued prohibition of spring shooting is advocated. Partridge are just about holding their own, and there has been a remarkable increase in quail. An attempt will be made to breed quail in the upper peninsula. Squirrels and rabbits are decreasing, particularly the former. Fur-bearing animals are fast becoming extinct, but the law prohibiting the trapping of beaver is already bearing good fruit, and these valuable little animals may in time be re-established. The bear is surely disappearing. Turkeys are all gone and the same may be said of elk in the wild state.

The law passed by the legislature of 1897 for the protection of deer has proven as great a success as its most extravagant advocates predicted. During 1897 there were issued 1,867 resident and 44 non-resident licenses. During 1898 there were 11,585 resident and 48 non-resident.

The warden believes the law should be changed so as to permit one man to kill but two deer, instead of five, as at present, in one season. The warden thinks the bounty for predatory animals, such as wolves, wildcats and lynxes, might be increased with benefit. It is feared that the time is coming when it may be necessary to prohibit the sale of game and game fish altogether and the report declares that method the best and surest agency for protection. For the present, however, the warden believes a limitation should be placed upon the amount of game and fish each man may take.

HAVE A GOOD THING.

Escanaba People Evidently Have a Rich Gold Mine in New Mexico.

At Hopedew, New Mexico, located sixteen miles from Trespedres, which is just across the line, is where Messrs. Geo. Gallup, Peter McRae, John Zane and Neil McRae are engaged in mining for gold. They already have a shaft down a depth of 87 feet, with a drift of 70 feet, and are now going down 40 feet more, when they will again drift. The present operations are exploratory, but sufficient ore has been found to warrant a paying mine, running \$35 to the ton. There is a six foot vein. Mr. McRae has samples of the gold.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DAY.

There Will Be Special Anniversary Services at the Presbyterian Church.

At the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening there will be special services in observance of the eighteenth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor society. The program, which was prepared by Amos B. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, is an elaborate one, consisting of songs, responsive reading, short talks, instrumental music, etc. The Endeavorers have given some little time to rehearsals, and that the service will be both interesting and instructive there is no doubt.

KILLED IN THE WOODS.

Wilfred Monard Instantly Killed By a Falling Tree on Tuesday.

Wilfred Monard, employed in the woods by the I. Stephenson company, was instantly killed by a falling tree on Tuesday. He was buried from St. Ann's church Thursday.

Theatre Company Stranded.

The "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" company, booked to appear at the Peterson Monday and Tuesday evenings, failed to materialize. It is said that the company went to pieces somewhere down the road.

A Real Cold Deal.

The junketing trip to Madison was abandoned because it was learned that the Wisconsin legislature had adjourned till Monday. The members will prob-

ably pass resolutions showing their appreciation of the courtesy of the Wisconsin statesmen in extending them an invitation and then adjourning.

FROM LAKES TO SEABOARD.

A Company Organized and Contract Let for the First Fifty Miles.

The shortest rail route from the Great Lakes to the seaboard is a project being promoted by Pittsburg capitalists. A company has been organized and the contract let for the first fifty miles of this road and the work will be undertaken and pushed to completion at once.

The new line is called the Erie & Eastern. A charter was obtained for it some time ago. As at present contemplated, it will run from Erie to Titusville, a distance of fifty-six miles. At the latter point it will connect with the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad and the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg. At Millville, twenty miles from Erie, it will connect with the Erie. When completed this will be one of the most important lines of railway in the eastern part of the country. Next year the line will be built from Titusville direct to Baltimore. By this route a distance of ninety-seven miles will be saved by rail from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The Grocery Store at the Corner of Ludington and Sarah Suffers \$2,000 Loss.

The grocery stock of B. T. Gallagher, at the corner of Ludington and Sarah streets, was damaged by fire Sunday evening, as was also the building, the property of Neil Gallagher of St. James. The fire had its origin in the rear of the building, and the room being a long one the flames gained considerable headway before the department arrived. The boys did effective work and subdued the destroying element, but not until damage to the amount of about \$2,000 had been done to building and stock. There was \$1,800 insurance.

The fire was first discovered when the building was filled with smoke and flames. The front of the building was blown out by an explosion of an oil tank, which saturated the entire interior with kerosene. There was oil everywhere, and it is a wonder that the building was saved. The insurance adjuster complimented the fire department very highly upon its effective work.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Series to be Issued for Our New Possessions.

The postoffice department is to issue new series of stamps for use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The one-cent Cuban stamp will bear a representation of the statue of Columbus at Havana; the two-cent stamp a map of Cuba; the three-cent stamp a picture of the statue "La Cubana," an emblematic marble female figure which stands in a Havana park; the five-cent stamp a picture of a New York and Cuba Mail company steamer; and the ten-cent stamp an agricultural scene in which a Cuban is plowing with oxen. The Porto Rico and Philippines stamps have similar designs.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Supt. Wells Will Take an Escanaba Party Over the New E. & L. S. Road.

Mr. Wells, superintendent of the Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad, has invited a number of Escanaba gentlemen to accompany him on a trip over his line one day next week, not yet definitely settled upon. Those who will take the ride are Messrs. Hartnett, Ritzwoller, Kaba, F. E. and Harry Lucas, W. W. Oliver, S. Greenoot, J. K. Stack, F. D. Mead, J. F. Carey, A. R. Moore and Lew. A. Cates. The party will be given an opportunity to visit the new industries along the line.

A BASEMENT BLAZE.

An Incipient Fire in the Powers Building Calls Out the Department.

What might have resulted in a serious conflagration was "nipped in the bud" in the building owned by James Powers, and occupied by the Western Express company Monday night. While thawing out water pipes in the basement the woodwork took fire. An alarm was turned in, but the services of the fire department were not needed, the fire having been put out before it arrived.

Lathrop's New Church.

Up in the little village of Lathrop the finishing touches are being put on the coziest little church edifice to be seen anywhere on the line between Escanaba and Negaunee. The work on it was done principally by C. W. Bishop of Escanaba, while the money to pay for it was solicited by Rev. Bickford and partly by the ladies of the congregation.—Delta.

1898 Deer Licenses.

County clerks' returns to the secretary of state gives a total of 11,623 resident deer licenses issued last season, and forty-eight non-resident. The total amount received in fees was nearly \$10,000.

Bink Is Innocent.

The testimony against John Bink, who was charged with taking a sum of money from Mr. Lacrosse, was insufficient to hold him to the circuit court, and consequently Justice Glaser discharged him.

JUDGE GRANT'S CAREER

Some Good Reasons Why He Should Be Re-elected Chief Justice.

The Upper Peninsula Is a Unit for Him. Grant's Record Is an Open Unsullied Book—A Brief Biographical Sketch of His Life.

In an open letter to the Detroit Journal Samuel H. Roe of Lansing tells why Chief Justice Grant is the choice of the people and should be re-elected to the bench.

When Chief Justice C. B. Grant was first nominated to his high office there was a great many candidates therefor among the eminent lawyers of the state. The selection of Mr. Grant seemed to be a case where the office sought the man. The movement in his favor started in the upper peninsula; that section of the state gave him a solid vote. We believe that history will again repeat itself at the coming February convention—that the upper peninsula will be a unit for him.

Justice Grant is of the people, and we believe he will cheerfully let them decide. His record from boyhood to the bench is an open, unsullied book, free from intrigue. He is outspoken, fearless, conscientious, patriotic and honest. There is no hypocrisy in his make-up.

Justice Grant was born on a farm in Lebanon, York county, Me., in 1835. He toiled on that rugged farm and as a lad picked and piled up stone at 25c a day, studying his books by tallow tip at night. When he was seventeen years old he taught a country school. At the age of nineteen he came to Ann Arbor and entered the Michigan university for which he had prepared himself unaided. At the age of twenty-three he graduated in the full course with honor. He was then, for one year, instructor in the Ann Arbor high school and for two years thereafter its principal.

In July, 1862, in response to Lincoln's call, he enlisted as one of the "three hundred thousand more," was made captain of Co. D of the old Twentieth Michigan Infantry. Those who knew him in camp, saw him on fatiguing marches, and in many a fierce fought battle, say of him, that he was always loyal, uncomplaining, brave and true. He was made major and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, serving to the close of the war. He returned to Ann Arbor and studied law at the university and was admitted to the bar in June, 1866. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the house of the state legislature. In 1871 he was elected regent of the University and served eight years. In 1873 he moved to Houghton and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1876.

Then he received, the unusual compliment of a nomination as circuit judge of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit, which was outside of the circuit in which he lived. At the close of his first term as circuit judge no convention to nominate a successor was called by either of the political parties. Instead, a request was made to Judge Grant to run again, which was signed by over eleven hundred names in that judicial circuit. The signatures represented men of all classes in business and labor. It is needless to say that he received an overwhelming vote. He did not serve out his full term, as he was elected in 1889 a justice of the supreme court of Michigan.

Chief Justice Grant is now in the prime of a vigorous manhood. His varied experiences in the affairs of a busy life, with his long experience at the bar and on the bench, make him a popular candidate with all classes of citizens of this state. He is a safe man, not only for the great interests of the state, but for the welfare of its humblest citizen. The republican party in Michigan, without any exception, has always set its seal of approval on all its faithful officials by the endorsement of a renomination.

A BOILER EXPLODES.

Shakes Up Town of Manistig Like An Earthquake.

The explosion of the large tubular boiler in H. M. Loud Sons Co's shingle mill Thursday night shook the town as if by an earthquake. Large portions of the boiler were buried 200 and 400 feet. Night watchman Daniel Macfarlane was instantly killed. It is believed that the explosion was caused by pumping cold water into a dry boiler. The engine and boiler house was completely demolished. The damage will reach \$2,000. The repairs will be made at once. Macfarlane leaves a widow and four children.

Logging at Michigan Camp.

The Kirby Carpenter company is putting in their logs on Paint river at the rate of four million a day. Forty million have thus far been landed.

Will Have a Big Meeting.

The 26th Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Seattle Washington, next November. The city made strenuous efforts to induce the N. W. C. T. U. to meet there. One of the inducements was paying of \$1,500 to the N.

W. C. T. U. as soon as they decided upon holding their convention there. They say they want 2000 delegates and they will entertain that many delegates or more if they will only come. Surely a most royal welcome awaits those who will attend the first national convention of the second quarter of a century.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Mass Meeting Called by Mayor Hartnett For Next Tuesday.

There is a possibility of Escanaba being selected as a place where to locate the proposed Normal school in the upper peninsula, and to that end Mayor Hartnett invites all citizens interested in the promotion of our city to convene at the council chamber Tuesday evening next for the purpose of arranging for some concerted action in the matter. It is necessary to offer a suitable site for the school. That is all the state will ask of any place. This Escanaba can do, and one that cannot be equalled in this peninsula. Our central location and excellent transportation facilities are largely in our favor, and even if we cannot get the school we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our level best to secure it.

Escanaba people should wake up; they have been dead too long now. Nothing can be done without union of action. Let there be a good representation at the meeting Tuesday evening. There is a class of men who are always willing someone else should do the work. These are the ones who should come out and put a shoulder to the wheel; they are the ones whose presence would give any undertaking a big boost, for the class we speak of are men of money and influence.

SAW HIS SHADOW.

Groundhog Retires to His Hole Which Means Six Weeks More Winter.

Thursday was Candlemas day and according to an old Scottish belief, the nature of the weather to follow during the remainder of the winter was determined. In Scotland the prognostication is expressed in the following terms:

"If Candlemas is fair and clear,
There'll be twa winters in the year."
Another adage is that if the weather is clear and bright, the ground hog will come out of his hole and if he sees his shadow, he retires to his hole and stays there the next six weeks which means six weeks more of winter weather. If on the other hand, the day is cloudy or stormy, the ground hog is unable to see his shadow and is said to betoken an early spring. The weather was clear and bright enough Thursday to allow the beast to see his shadow, so look out for the next six weeks.

TO STOP TIMBER CUTTING.

Bill of Injunction on Michigan Land Co. Case.

A bill of injunction has been received by the clerk of the United States court at Marquette stopping the Michigan Land & Iron company from disposing of any lands claimed by it in the posing of any lands claimed by it in the Ontonagon & Brule grant and stopping its assigns from cutting the timber. The injunction was secured by the government to stop the cutting of timber on certain lands in Iron county which were sold by the company to August Spies of Menominee but title to which is in dispute. Timber on one section has already been cut. For this a bond is given. The case will be tried in the United States court on its merits probably next summer.

CANNOT CROSS THOMAS YET.

The City Wants Some Concessions on the Part of the Railroad First.

The common council at its meeting Tuesday evening did not grant the Swift Packing company the right to build a spur across Thomas street at the corner of Wolcott street, at which point it proposes to erect a cold-storage building. The matter was referred to the street committee, with instructions to interview the Northwestern officials. The city wants some concessions in the matter of crossing the Schlessinger track to the new wooden ware factory.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION.

Mr. Finch Contemplates Building to the Menominee Range.

Mr. Finch is now figuring on an extension of his telephone lines from Spalding to Iron Mountain, thus affording that place as well as intermediate points communication with Escanaba. There is considerable business along that line, and it is more than likely that the extension will be made early in the spring.

Death of Eric Olson.

Eric Olson, the Barkville merchant who went south last fall in search of health, is dead. The funeral took place at Barkville yesterday, and was largely attended.

Two Strike Ruffed.

Jimmie Deegan, a boy ten years old, won the famous pacer Two Strike in a race at Ishpeming last Wednesday. He was offered \$400 for the horse on the spot.

The American Amusement company will occupy the boards at the Peterson next Monday evening.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

The Coming and Going of People We All Know.

A Weekly Grist of Personal Mention as Picked Up Here, There and Everywhere Throughout This Section of the Country.

Conductor Shaefer of Escanaba is on Conductor Moran's short run on the C. & N. W. temporarily, while the latter is filling Conductor Staiger's run on the through line. Mr. Staiger is taking a vacation.—Mepominee Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kraetz are in the east buying goods. Soon after their return the new Kraetz block will show one of the largest stocks in the city.

Geo. Douglass, one of Barkville's most substantial citizens, was an Escanaba visitor on Monday and favored The Iron Port with an agreeable call.

T. Sheedo has gone to Green Bay to attend school. Before taking his departure he entertained a party of young friends.

A. J. Young returned from Port Huron, where he attended a session of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., on Saturday. The Woman's Club will meet at the home of Mrs. R. E. Morrell this afternoon.

The W. R. C. will entertain its friends on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 15th.

Miss Mattie McRae returned from an extended visit to Canada yesterday.

H. M. Stevenson spent a portion of the week "up north."

Mrs. Frank Winegar has visited at Marquette this week.

P. M. Peterson is out again after suffering with the quincy.

Miss Carrie Tyrrell visited Manistig friends this week.

Mike Green of Powers spent Sunday in Escanaba.

Geo. Mashek spent Sunday in Miiwaukee.

Postmaster Thatcher is at Battle Creek receiving medical treatment. Mr. Thatcher has been a sufferer from stomach trouble for some time past, and he now proposes to "fix it up" if possible.

Mrs. Joseph Chevrier, who has been at the Tracy hospital for some time past, is very low, and death may be expected at any time.

The entertainment given by the Lady Foresters last evening was well attended. All spent an enjoyable evening.

Peter McRae got out on Wednesday after being housed up with the grip for ten days.

A. T. Kelliber and Theo. Doran, of Gladstone, were Escanaba visitors yesterday.

Miss Tonsagnant entertained a party of about sixty on Wednesday evening. H. M. Noble, after a month's sickness with pneumonia, is able to be out again.

Miss Florence Brotherton entertained her young friends last evening.

Dr. D. H. Rowells has been a grip sufferer, but is again out.

Miss Georgiana Oliver has been a grip sufferer this week.

Geo. Power visited in Escanaba this week.

Mrs. Jo. Longley spent last Sunday in town.

"Hite" Barr visited his parents this week.

The Social Tea danced last evening.

Mrs. J. M. Hartnett is still very ill.

MUST ISSUE MORE BONDS.

The City Cannot Add to Its School Facilities Without So Doing.

The board of education is desirous of having a special act passed by the legislature authorizing the bonding of Escanaba for \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting another school building, the act providing that the question of bonding be submitted to a vote of the people. Under the city charter Escanaba's bonded indebtedness has reached its limit, being \$98,000, which includes the lighting bonds, and if we are to have ample school facilities the legislature must give us authority to issue additional bonds. That another school building is a necessity no one will question for a moment.

HOTEL CHRISTIE CLOSED.

John Christie (Loses His Green Bay Hotel For Lack of Patronage.

John Christie will return to Escanaba, having closed his hotel at Green Bay on Thursday for want of patronage. It has been known for some time past that Mr. Christie intended to close the house, but it was not expected so soon. Mr. Christie will ship the furniture and goods to this city, and will again, it is understood, resume the management of the New Ludington.

Death of Mrs. Oberg.

Mrs. John Oberg of Ford River died at the Tracy hospital of heart trouble on Wednesday. The funeral will be held at the Swedish Mission church tomorrow.

Musical and Literary.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a musical and literary entertainment at that church on the evening of the 17th inst.

The Iron Part.

ESCANABA. : : : MICH.

LOVE SONG.

If all the laurel wreaths of fame
Were twisted for my unworthy head,
What would it be worth unless you came
To see your lover garlanded?

If all the sovereignty of earth
In one sole scepter wood my grasp,
What would it be worth unless you came
Unless your hand were mine to clasp?

If all the roses summer knows
By pleasure's hand were plucked and
strawed,
Should I raise up one single rose
If I must drink its scent alone?

There is no kingdom but your heart,
There is no laurel but your praise,
The rose is but your counterpart,
You dear delight of all my days.

Yet would I had the scepter gold,
The laurel fine, the roses rare;
The scepter for your hands to hold,
The rose and laurel for your hair!
—E. Nesbit, in Black and White.

Winning an Heiress

"TELL me what, old man," said Jack Russell to me, confidentially, the other day, "this thing of trying to win an heiress is a precarious business. I speak from experience. Since the other day I have given up the thing in disgust, and I shall never try again in this life."

"You see, I haven't anything myself but what I can make by the sweat of my brow, and that's precious little, and somehow or other I got the notion that Miss Van Boodle was in love with me. Of course, I made a fool of myself—quite naturally—anyone else would have done the same—and made up my mind that I would try to win the girl and the \$300,000 which she is said to possess in her own name."

"I had never gone much into society, owing to my accursed poverty, but I went in then with a vengeance. I saved up almost all my earnings, and invested the coin in flowers, candies and anything else you please, for Miss Van Boodle. She knew pretty well that I was after the money, though I, like a fool, did not realize my lack of sense until a week ago."

"I had taken her to every dancing party during the week, and, as she had no 'tea' to attend that particular afternoon, I took her to the matinee. We



IN SIGHT OF \$300,000.

chose the matinee because we had another engagement for the evening.

"I put all my available cash in flowers, carriage and box, and when I finished my preparations I had left just \$7.50. I didn't mind that, however, for I imagined myself in sight of \$300,000. We had a good time at the performance, and at its close I was foolishly enough to propose a little luncheon, with the accent on the 'little' in my mind. I even urged her, but urging was unnecessary, despite the lateness of the hour, and with alacrity she took me up."

"I took her to the swiftest cafe in town, sadly fumbling the pittance in my trousers pocket, and thinking grimly of that tailor bill, and wondering what was going to happen."

"She was equal to the occasion. She took the bill of fare daintily in her fingers and proceeded to make a bill of another kind for me."

"It makes me sick to think about it, but my memory was active all the time, and I can reproduce the whole terrible thing as easily as an actor can recall his lines."

"How did you get out of the hole without detection?" I gasped.

"O, it was trying on my nerves, and I haven't got over it yet, but I made my exit without a complete show-down," he replied. "You see, the bill amounted to \$23.75, and I had only a third of that amount in my ill-fated trousers pocket."

"I rushed to the cashier's desk, pretending to find out about my carriage, and hastily explained that I could not pay them until the next day. The cashier coldly replied that she did not know me. I had no watch, for I had left my timepiece at the jeweler's, and, as you know, I never wear any precious baubles. What to do? as the Frenchman would say."

"I quietly handed over Miss Van Boodle's \$30 pair of opera glasses and told the cashier to keep them till the next morning, when I would return with the money. And with that I hurried my charge to the carriage."

"On the way she recalled having lost her opera glasses, but I assured her that it wasn't worth while hunting for them at the time; I had a notion, I said, where they were left, and I would see that they were recovered safely."

"The day following I borrowed from my brother sufficient to get me out of the dilemma, and since then I haven't even been to call on the young lady for

whose hand and fortune I had such aspirations.

"A poor man can't expect to win a rich wife easily. These girls are too worldly wise."

"I have always declaimed against a man being in a hurry," said West Side to me the other day, "but somehow or other I have never profited by my own doctrine."

"I left the office for lunch the other day feeling tired and having those sensations as one might have were he shot out of a 15-inch breech-loader."

"High ball!" said the waiter—clever fellow that waiter.

"No," I answered, and directed him to get me some writing paper. I was suffering from mental troubles.

"How would you do under the circumstances? Here's the case in a nutshell: I am making desperate love to a gay, bright-eyed society girl. I make her believe that I have all sorts of money. She likes me, of course. What girl who thinks a fellow has money could fall to like him? Ill bred if she does. Well, where am I? O yes, she thinks I have money in my own name—mark that, in my own name. I had an engagement to take her out and wanted to take her out that evening, when I hadn't a cent."

"There was nothing to do but to write a note to her and make the engagement. Furthermore, to pep another to West Side, Sr., who is interested in church work, and get some money with which to keep it."

"I sat down at the desk and wrote the two epistles, sealed them, and stuck them in my pocket—to mail."

"The first letter was something like this: 'My Dear Father—Sorry to bother you, but I spent my last cent at the charity bazaar last week. Brother Jones wants me to contribute to the new charity enterprise he is forming. Wants me to pay him this afternoon. Kindly remit \$50 on my account and oblige your own West.' Note No. 2: 'My Adorable Helen—Can't you come with me to the show to-night? We'll go afterwards and have a little luncheon. Now, my dear, you will not fall me. I'll meet you with cab at 7:45 sharp. Your eternally devoted West.'"

"I walked up to the desk after my meal and excitedly addressed and mailed them. I then returned to my place of business and sat down nervously, to await the issue. The letters were mailed with special delivery stamps, and I thought I'd get 'some word by four o'clock."

"Then a notion suddenly struck me. Were those notes addressed correctly?"

"I rushed to the post office. Too late, the carrier left an hour ago."

"I bolted into a car and fairly ran up Helen's steps. I burst through the door as the astonished maid opened it and was about to announce my presence by a shout, when Helen met me on the stairs."

"Did you get your note?" I cried.

"No, West, no—for mercy's sake intercept it!"

"I darted out again."

"I got to the door of my house, breathless and gasping, just as father was opening the door. He had been out calling on some of his friends."

"I slipped past him and grabbed that letter just as his fingers were about to close on it. I told him that I could make my meaning plainer by a verbal explanation."

"Well, I saved myself from having my little affair found out, but ever since then Helen has been joking with me about that money I was going to invest in charity, and has made all manner of sport on the subject of that sum I possessed in my own name."—Chicago Tribune.

QUEER WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Arab Wedding Lasts Seven Days—In Turkey a Screen Hides the Bride.

The Chinese have an elaborate wedding ceremonial. It begins with presents and the reports of astrologers. The parents then correspond. The girl's father offers his "ugly and ill-favored child"—for such is oriental etiquette. The father of the boy, not to be outdone in politeness, describes his son as "stoutish, indigent and weak in intellect." The bride's procession, for which even a mandarin must make way, goes to the bridegroom's house and is carried over the threshold.

Japanese politeness is like the Chinese; female subjection is the same, but the national good humor makes it more tolerable. There is a beautiful symbolism in the lighting of torches, when the bride's and bridegroom's lights are permitted to mingle.

The Persian wedding includes a torchlight procession of the bridegroom and his friends to the bride's house, where the groom and his companions secure her, and then return to the beating of drums.

An Arab wedding lasts seven days. The husband sees his wife's face after the ceremony is over. It is then proper for him to cry out in delight at its loveliness, and then, as in the Bible, "the friend of the bridegroom, who standeth and heareth him, rejoicing greatly because of the bridegroom's voice"—the people outside the tent raise an answering cry.

In Turkey the bride stands behind a screen during a part of the ceremony, and is first seen at its conclusion. A Moorish wedding is also a seven-days affair.

There is a clever custom sometimes followed in Persia. A crowd of young men rush into the feasting crowd, capture the guests and shut them up in a dark room. They pay ransom to get out, and the money is added to the bride's dowry, a naive way of enriching the young couple.—London Mall.

Same Thing, Only Different.

Dr. Endee—Women, you know, are very subject to nervous prostration.

Mr. Wicklow—Don't men have it?

Dr. Endee—No; men have irritability.—Puck.

THE PACIFIC ABALONE.

Many Uses of the Humble Univalve—Strange Find in a Shell.

The humble univalve abalone, while it does not supply quite so many wants as the buffalo once did for the Indians of the plains, nevertheless proves itself, for its size, to be a very useful animal. Hundreds of Chinese along the Pacific coast make their living and lay aside enough money to carry them back to China by gathering the abalone from the rocks along the coast and off the small islands lying near the shore. The abalone attaches the open side of its shell to the rocks by a sort of hinge, opens the aperture a little when on the watch for food, and at the first sign of danger closes it again and hugs the rock as tightly as if it had grown fast. The shells have to be pried loose with iron bars. One was pried from the rocks on the coast near Monterey some years ago and within it was found the skeleton of a child's foot. Nobody knew what tragedy there might have been of a lost child with a foot caught between the rock and the shell and screaming for help for long hours while the abalone pressed against the little ankle so closely and cruelly that at last the foot was severed. But evidently something of the sort had happened.

The meat of the abalone is in great favor with the Chinese population and is eaten by them in great quantities. They also can it and send it back to China. But nobody else will try to eat it, at least a second time. The few Americans with palates sufficiently adventurous to try the abalone say it is a little less palatable than the soles of old boots. The American population is quite willing to turn the meat of the abalone over to the Chinese while it seizes the shells.

The curio dealers all along the coast do a brisk trade with tourists in the polished shells, which are very beautiful and show beautiful iridescent shades of pink, red, green and brown. As the shells can be easily worked, they are turned into very handsome brooches, buttons, shirt waist sets, knife handles, and dozens of other small articles. A project has been set on foot by a New Jersey button manufacturer to make buttons and dress ornaments of them in commercial quantities.

In some of the islands off the coast of southern California the abalone secretes pearls of a lower grade which are hunted for by a goodly number of Chinese and a few Americans. Sometimes they find a pearl of considerable value. A few days ago one of these Chinamen just returned from Geronimo brought back a pearl which a jeweler declared to be worth at least \$250. The Chinaman, having no idea of its value, had offered to sell it for \$10.—N. Y. Sun.

YIDDISH CHILDREN.

The Young Israelites Are Loyal Americans and Teachers of Their Parents.

It is a fair question, though, whether the artists of the Ghetto, if allowed to develop spontaneously, would produce any really great works of art. Unfortunately it is one that can never be answered. On all sides American life is pressing in on them; in every corner children are coming under the spell of its outward glamour. It is Morris Rosenfeld's badge of fame among his people that he was discovered by a Harvard professor, and has read his poems before the leading literary men of New York. Even the language he uses is affected by the outlying idiom. Mr. W. D. Howells, who speaks very highly of the poems, tells me that many of the words were plain English. A resident of the Ghetto, Abraham Cahlan, has written stories of Yiddish life in New York for American magazines, and has published two successful books. In describing the influence of American life, he told me of a mother who said: "I don't speak English, but I shall soon learn. There (pointing to her son), that is my teacher." The children mostly go to the public schools, and except in their homes have discarded the Yiddish language. "I like to talk about the old country," a Yiddish mother said to me one evening at the Windsor, "and some day I think I will go back; but my children make fun of me and call me 'Dutchman.'" Here the father chirped in: "Yes, they say: 'What hell good the old country? This here is United States.'" He confessed to me that he preferred Proctor's to the Windsor. This was during the Spanish war, and the Windsor was draped with American flags and banners, some of them wrought in silk. The orchestra began with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes." I found that the Yiddish people were proud of the fact that they had sent a larger proportion of soldiers to the front than any of the other colonies. For all the mingling of outlandish jargons, the bits of quaint life and character on the stage, the insistence of Jewish customs and religious usages, those Yiddish sons were right—that was United States. In a generation or two the native color of Yiddish life will fade, and the theaters with it.—Harper's Magazine.

Simply a Smile.

Englishman—What will you take?
Frenchman—I will take a drop of ze contradiction.
"Contradiction! What on earth do you mean?"
"Vell, you put in ze whisky to make it strong, ze water to make it weak, ze lemon to make it sour, and ze sugar to make it sweet. Den you say: 'Here's to you!' and you take it yourself."—Spare Moments.

Not That Kind.
Jaffler Jenkins—Tis strange, 'tis passing strange! A senator has had a ham named after him.
Remo Scroggs—Legitimate or vas-leville?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

If Properly Kept, They Are a Source of Ever-Increasing Satisfaction to the Housekeeper.

If a minute account of the annual income, the times of payment and each item of expense were kept in writing, a housekeeper would acquire so accurate a knowledge of what the establishment requires as to enable her to keep a happy medium between extravagance and meanness. Perhaps few branches of feminine education are more useful than a readiness at figures, yet many women who attained proficiency in this line let it go to waste and live in a haphazard sort of fashion, with little idea of the actual cost of living. They know that the money goes, and do not trouble to discover where, and if the expenditure was wise.

Accounts in every household should be regularly kept, not an omission of the smallest article being permitted. They should be balanced at least every month; at the end of every week is better. Some methodical women fix out stated sums to be appropriated for different purposes—household, clothes, education of children and pin money, for this last sum is necessary to cover the many little incidentals, like car fare, the purchase of a magazine, charity contributions or club dues. Whatever the appropriation, it is never exceeded. Want of arrangement means loss of time, which can never be regained. Order and punctuality are great economists of time, and cannot be too highly estimated. I cannot give unvarying rules, as circumstances deal largely with every woman's life, and the size of one's income is an important factor. But I can give general rules which will be of advantage to all, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times.

It is very necessary for the mistress of a household to be informed of the prices and goodness of all articles in common use, and of the best places and times to purchase. She should know the comparative prices of provisions that she may be able to substitute those that are most reasonable when they will answer as well as more costly ones. This applies to cases of small families which are often encumbered with unnecessary pieces of meat under the impression that it is cheaper to buy that way. Now, there is no cheapness when the family wears of that kind of meat long before it is consumed, is there? A smaller portion at a higher price would be better, because when it ceased to be appreciated it became waste.

I do not intend this little talk to be taken by housekeepers alone, but by women wherever they may be. The unmarried woman who earns every dollar which keeps her body and soul in proper condition has just as much to do with the keeping of accounts as her married sister. I would not believe that until three years ago, when I was persuaded to try it for six months. It was distasteful at first, this jotting down every little four cents I spent for thread, but I did it because I promised to make a faithful trial of the plan: In much less time than the allotted six months I became devoted to my account book, and I must confess that it has been instrumental in keeping my expenditures down to proper limits. It has been of other value to me, for it enabled me to gauge the price of articles by what I had paid in the past. I know almost to a dollar what it costs to support me for a year at my present rate of living, and just where I could cut down my expenses if I found such a course necessary.

Another bit of advice I have to offer. Take a receipt or a written paper of some kind to show that money has been spent every time you make a purchase. The splendid system of our big stores provides such a paper with each purchase, but there are many other places where careless women get nothing for the money they pay. They settle house rent bills and pay room rent without taking a receipt, and by great good luck have no trouble. Occasionally a case comes up where a receipt would save them lots of trouble and money, and then they become more careful. And again, keep those receipts until the law says that the bills could not be collected by dishonest or careless persons. They can be put away in big envelopes, marked with the proper year, and will really take up but little room. If an occasion comes up when one of those bits of paper was needed to prove one's honesty, all the trouble of keeping the lot would be more than made up to you. Such occasions are more common than you may think.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Old-Fashioned Bed Furnishing.
The top of the bed was usually covered with material like the valance. If the posts were high and there was an ordinary strip from post to post the material was fastened to the sides and drawn to a general rosette in the center. Then there were short curtains festooned to the posts; some were quite short, and others drawn down and fastened midway with a cord and tassel. The old-fashioned curtain calico was used for the ordinary beds. For the "spare room" those who could afford it used damask. The bed, of course, was a very deep feather bed on top of a mattress; underneath, either a rope or canvas sacking. Over the feather bed there was a sheet—of linen always—then one single blanket, and after this there were put upon the bed just as many patchwork quilts, comfortables and counterpanes as a human being could possibly stand. The outer comfortable was either a knitted counterpane or a white one quilted in fancy figures. There was a bolster, with rather a long case, the ends trimmed with knitted lace, and two small pillows, the ends trimmed the same. Both the bolster and the pillows were held in the case by large pearl studs. In these days we can purchase what we call the "new ticking" which will answer for both decoration and valance.—Ladies' Home Journal.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Italy has followed the example of this country in posting up notices forbidding expectation in public conveyances and on sidewalks.

A new method of using perfumes is employed by Parisian ladies. The chosen perfumes are diffused through the body by means of a hypodermic needle.

According to official figures, Great Britain expends \$90,000,000 a year on the support of the poor and Germany about \$25,000,000. This does not include private charities.

Four millions and a half of edible dogs are annually slaughtered in China. These dogs are known by their bluish-black tongues; they are taciturn creatures that never bark.

A Madrid paper says that of 700 sisters of mercy sent by Spain to the war 100 perished by bullets and illness, 300 remain in the hospital service and 300 returned with sick soldiers.

A correspondent at Cairo advises tourists to visit Egypt hereafter before the holidays, because after New Year's the hotels are so crowded and the prices so high that there is much grumbling.

The volume of business handled by the savings bank department of the London post office has grown to enormous proportions, and at present the staff of the Central savings bank numbers more than 2,500 persons.

A peculiar style of advertising resorted to in China is effective and inexpensive. When a Chinaman has a daughter closely approaching marriageable age an inverted jar on the roof of his house announces that fact. When she has attained the proper age the jar is laid on its side, with the top toward the street.

PERFUMES ARE POPULAR.

Balm in Judea and Arabia—Raising Fragrant Flowers by the Ton—Origin of Lavender.

The Bedouins perfume their handkerchiefs with an odoriferous earth called "ares," which comes from Aden, south of Arabia, and is in much requisition by the desert Arabs. These nomad people use civet to anoint their bodies, a substance of the consistency of honey, taken from the anal glands of the civet cat, strong and offensive in itself, but agreeable when a very small proportion is mixed with other ingredients. Kitto says that "Arabs do not salute; they simply smell each other. It is common for a parent to say: 'Ah, child, thy smell is like Sen-Paga-Poo, a flower sacred to Christs.'" However agreeable this may be to the nostrils of the Bedouin, the mixture of the odors of dirty skins and the strong civet perfume is a combination anything but pleasant to the European nose.

Some perfumes have a stronger scent than others; some give out their fragrance at special times. Certain flowers need the warmth of the sun; some the soft rain, and others the cool night air before they venture to throw out their redolence into the atmosphere. Bartholm says: "The odor of rosemary indicates the coast of Spain more than ten leagues out to sea." And another writer declares that the "whole air of south Asia is filled with the smoke and odor of perfume." In Capua there was one long street called "The Sepalsia," which consisted entirely of perfume and unguent shops. And in Bombay the greater proportion of wares exhibited in the bazaars are perfumes, of endless varieties.

Balm was much prized by the natives of Judea and Arabia, from whence it was procured. Pliny says that Vespaian and Titus had shrubs of it growing in Rome, which were carefully tended, the branches being carried by the Romans in their triumphal processions. To gather the balsam was a slow and tedious task. Alexander the Great thought it a fair midsummer day's work to fill a "concha" with balsam—that is, less than a thousandth part of a pint. Cinnamon is an aromatic bark of odoriferous fragrance. It is a native of Ceylon and India. Kitto tells us that it is "precious and appropriate to religious use. It is much valued, and was the first spice sought after or procured in all oriental voyages, ancient or modern." The Egyptians and Romans held it in high esteem. Herodotus assures us that a species of tinamon was taken from the nests of birds, and also found sticking like lime to the beards of goats. This substance was gathered, compounded and used as ointments and salves.

The south of France is the flower garden of Europe. Flower farming is extensive in the Var valley, and covers about 115,000 English acres. These gardens produce over 3,000 tons of flowers annually. Lavender is our English production, and is cultivated about Hertford, Surrey and several other districts. Its name, "lavandula," from "lavare," to wash, indicates its use, which was perfuming the baths of wealthy people. Its flowers are considered excellent for disorders of the head and nerves. There are districts of lavender fields in Spain and North Africa where it thrives mostly on high sea levels. Sweet as are the influences of perfume as a panacea for wounds—a tonic for flagging health—a refreshment of the heat and dust—a luxury for the toilet—and a delicious, permeating gratification for the senses—we would stop short of the custom of the Carmani, who mingle their companions' blood with fragrant sherbet and quaff it as a pledge of friendship, sealing the compact with much mutual anointing of spikenards and attars. This, to say the least, is exaggerating the province of perfumes.—London Society.

A Busy World.

The man who has enough money to enable him to live in idleness, won't, and the poor man who would can't.—Chicago Daily News.

That Pimple

On Your Face is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure all humors and eruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nourish, strengthen and invigorate your whole body and prevent serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1.
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 50 cents.

One on the Rector.

The little daughter of a local clergyman has reached the age where big words are apt to floor her, and where she is very sensitive to the remarks of an older brother. Not long ago she came running to her father.

"Papa, papa, George called me names."

"Why, what did George say?"

"Oh," said the little girl with a strong expression of disgust, "he said I practiced what I preached. I don't, do I?"

"But I don't, do I, papa? I don't any more than you do, do I?"

And then the rector choked up. But he took a half hour from his sermon and explained the meaning of the obnoxious expression to the best of his ability.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Only 40 Hours Between St. Louis and Port Tampa.

Through sleeper from St. Louis to Port Tampa, Fla. (Shipside), via Mobile & Obit to Montgomery, Plant System to Port Tampa. Direct connection made at Port Tampa with Elegant Steamships of the Plans Steamship Line, for Havana, Cuba. Shortest and best route to Havana. Address F. L. Harris, 420 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. Rudolph, 331 Marquette Bldg., Chicago; E. E. Posey, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

A woman thinks it is all right in her own case to marry a man younger than herself, but how she howls 20 years later when some woman older than her son wants to marry him!—Acheson Globe.

To the Carnival Cities of the South.

Will you participate in the Carnival this year at Mobile or New Orleans? If so, see that your tickets read via the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Low rates to both Mobile and New Orleans and return account Mardi Gras Carnival, February 13th-14th, 1909. Address F. L. Harris, 420 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. Rudolph, 331 Marquette Bldg., Chicago; E. E. Posey, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

If, as the poet Withers says, "care will kill a cat," it might be well to hang a little of it over the back fence where felines most do congregate.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The meth is not a society favorite, even if it does frequently appear in a dress suit.—Chicago Daily News.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Never mind a cane or crutch. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lame back.

The way to get over your troubles is to get under them.—Ram's Horn.

"It's gone," he said, "10 years of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil did it."

The bootblack always begins at the foot.—Chicago Daily News.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Stomach.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.

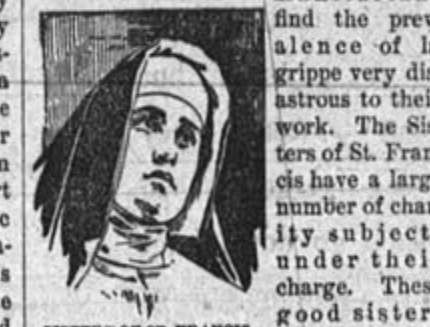
A man's work is an index of his character.—Ram's Horn.

See! Bad sprain is cured. St. Jacobs Oil's magic worked it.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS

Tell the People of Their Favorite Remedy for La Grippe.

La Grippe is everywhere. Everybody either has it or knows someone else who has it. All charity workers and humanitarians



and the prevalence of la grippe very disastrous to their work. The Sisters of St. Francis have a large number of charity subjects under their charge. These good sisters find grippé to be a serious problem. Their favorite remedy is Pe-ru-na. Dr. Hartman recently received the following letter from them:

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,
East Main St., Cor. Rose Ave.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. S. B. Hartman: "Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's 'Pe-ru-na' as an excellent remedy for la grippe, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character."

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Pe-ru-na has become our favorite medicine for la grippe, catarrh, coughs, colds and bronchitis."

"SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS,
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum."

For Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!

Nothing but wheat! What you might call a "wheat" was what a lecturer said while speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Canada, or to C. J. BRUGHTON, 1223 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.; T. O. CURRIE, 1000 Fulton St., St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. HERRICK, 1000 Broadway, Detroit, D. L. CAVEN, 848 Ave. and JAMES GRIEVE, St. Pleasant, Mich.; N. BARKHOLM, 417 E. 5th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

WHISKERS DYED

A Natural Black by

Buckingham's Dye.

Price, 50 cents of all druggists or E. P. Hall & Co., Boston, N. H.

Decay of an Historic Building

The Hand of Time Laid Heavily Upon the Ducal Palace of Venice

THE ducal palace of Venice, one of the most historic structures of Europe, is crumbling away. The hand of time is scattering its massive pillars, and rending asunder its great walls. The beautifully decorated walls and ceilings, which are among the art wonders of the world, are falling, and the great building, the home of the Venetian doges, is going to pieces in every part.

The Venetians refuse to believe this, and hold to the hope that what has stood for centuries will stand yet a little while longer. But the reports of competent architects are so alarming that the superior council of fine arts in Rome has repudiated further responsibility for the building, and so notified the Italian government, which in turn hastily summoned such an architectural authority as Signor Boito, of Milan, to make an extended report, which he is now doing. Other architectural experts have aroused the artistic world by their statements regarding

in the gorgeous garments of his office, and from the deck of a beautifully decorated state barge, would cast into the sea a ring, presented by the pope for the occasion. As he did so he would exclaim: "We betroth thee, O sea, in sign of our lawful and perpetual dominion."

Such have been the splendors of the ducal palace. Around it have floated the ships carrying the world's commerce; from it have been issued the edicts that governed not only Venice and her conquered dependencies, but much of the maritime interests of Europe, Asia and Africa. What tales of these gorgeous and impressive ceremonies these vast silent walls could tell if they could but speak.

Another feature of the ducal palace in which all travelers are interested, and which no visitor to Venice passes by without seeing, is the Bridge of Sighs. This connects the palace with the public prisons, built in 1859 by Antonio da Ponte. These prisons are



The Great Court of the Ducal Palace.

the condition of the building. Signor Delozzo says the state of the historic building is alarming, and Signor Rinnovamento urges the immediate removal of the valuable sculpture which the building contains, as well as 500,000 volumes of the St. Mark's library. Such is the reported condition of the building to-day. What place has it occupied in European history in past centuries?

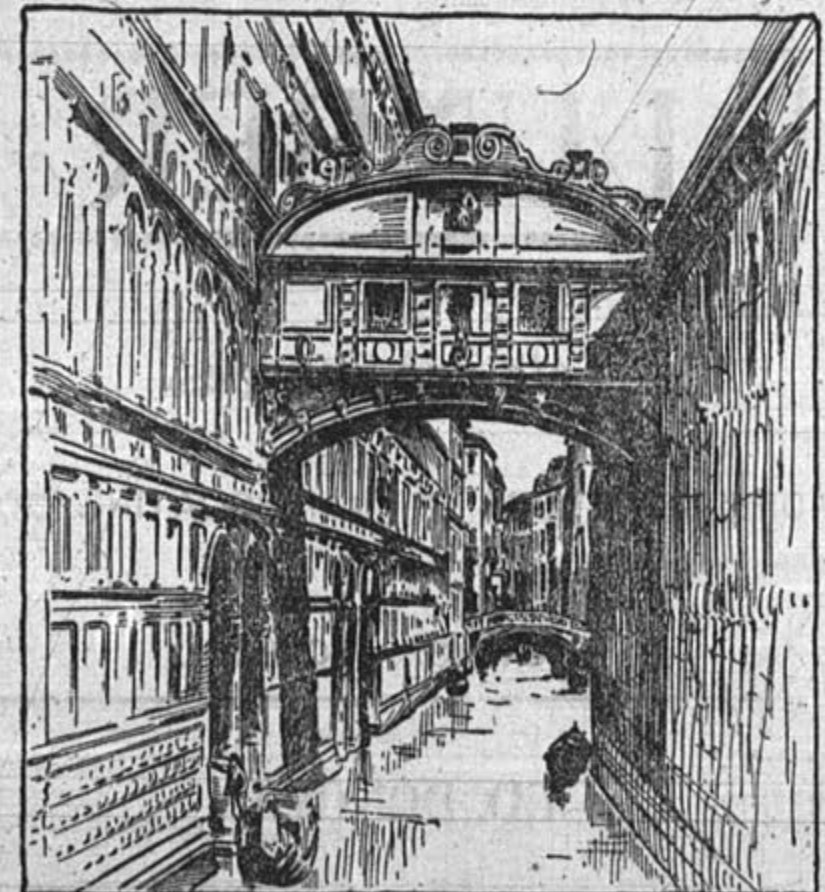
The history of this wonderful and beautiful palace dates from the year 820, when it was first built, at which time it was all in the classic Gothic style. Since that time it has been destroyed and rebuilt three times—once destroyed by a mob, in retaliation upon an unjust government, and three times by fire. In addition to this it has been partially destroyed by fire three times, and at each rebuilding it has been changed, and the more modern Italian architecture substituted for the Gothic, until to-day not much remains of its first beauty. It is situated on the Piazzetta, once of the two streets of the city which are worthy of the name, and is built in the form of an irregular square with a great court in the center. One

quite as interesting historically as the palace, and into them, across the Bridge of Sighs, have traveled many historic men and women never to return.

Another feature of this remarkable palace is its great hall, the *salle della quatre porte*, in which great assemblages have debated the destinies of Europe, and in which the wealth and beauty of the world, greater in some ways than the world of to-day, have been seen.

Still another is its great library of several hundred thousand valuable books, which, if once destroyed, all the world could not replace. This, the library of St. Mark, which the architects now propose to partially remove, is the most valuable of all the treasures of the ducal palace. Its historic statuary, its paintings and decorations by men whose fame will live throughout all centuries, cannot be compared to this wealth of books.

John Ruskin has said: "See St. Mark's die," but he should have added: See not only St. Mark's, but the wonders of the ducal palace. It has not the architectural beauty; it has not



The Bridge of Sighs—"Across Which Many Historic Men and Women Have Traveled Never to Return."

of the many attractive features of the building is the giant's stairway in the great court, and so-called because of the statues of Mars and Neptune, by Sansovino, standing at the head of it. Upon this landing, beneath these heroic statues, the doges of Venice, in their time the rulers of the greatest maritime nation of the world, received the beretta of their office.

Who can picture the magnificence of the ceremonies that installed in office those mighty rulers, chosen by the people and yet endowed with a power that was almost unlimited? For many of them, during their respective lifetimes, their wish was law to the Venetians. This was true, not only in Venice, but for a time in Crete, in Cyprus, in the Peloponnese and the islands of the Egean. During the centuries when Venice ruled the seas, when her ships carried the commerce of a world, a part of the ceremonial duties of the doge was the annual wedding of the Adriatic. At such time the doge, clad

the famous decorations of the great cathedral, but it is equally great in historic treasure. Its heavy walls have screened from the ears of the world for a time some of the most diabolical plots that historians have ever recorded. It has housed many noble patriots as well as men whose names are remembered only because of their corruption. It is a historic building in a historic city and a historic country, worthy a visit by every traveler in Europe.

Those who love art, and those who love history, will trust that the fears of the architects are unfounded, and that the trust of the Venetians may be realized, and the building remain as it has for centuries.

DANIEL CLEVERTON.
Serbia's Centennarians.

Of all the countries in the world, it is Serbia which contains the most centennarians. Among its less than 1,300,000 inhabitants there are 875 whose age exceeds 100 years.

A CITY OF SIN

OWEN LANGDON
So Describes Greater Gotham..... Politics Is Not a Feature of the Thievery and Vice

I was once in a railroad president's office when news came of an accident down the line. The president looked serious. At last he drew a long breath. "Well," he said, "I hope we killed 'em!" When you think of it, that's naturally the railroad view to take of it. The heirs of a killed passenger can only collect \$5,000 damages for his death. A Brooklyn jury has just awarded \$23,000 to a four-year-old boy whose leg had been shortened by a trolley car.

Railroad presidents, who don't really want to kill people, and passengers, who dislike being maimed, even will rejoice in the new electric safety signal. It's very simple—a third rail at the beginning and end of each block, wired together. If your train enters a block already occupied by another bell rings in each cab and a disc with the word "danger" on it flies up in the little signal box ever before the engineer's eyes.

A tiny motor or storage battery furnishes the power. If the electricity gives out, the signal stays at "danger." The little model built to show the working of this system is the most costly toy in the country. It is about 20 feet long and has cars, engines and switches complete. It cost many thousands of dollars.

The City of Sin.
New York is a sinful city. In two years the change in it has been amazing. The government is corrupt and wasteful; heavy taxes result.

I do not think that Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is assessed \$1,550,000 on a residence that has cost him \$8,000,000, need not complain. Nor need the Equitable and New York Life Insurance companies, assessed at \$6,000,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, upon land and buildings worth far more than double these sums. But high taxes are hard upon the poor.

A liberal percentage of all these millions goes to the machine. Contractors feed it; and even the laborers in the vineyard pay for the privilege. When, for instance, the driver of a wagon gets \$1,800 a year and an assistant secretary \$3,500, one suspects that they have to divide with some one; shouldn't you think so?

Vice is again "protected." True, the police for a time closed "Honest John" Kelly's gambling house, but that was because his decision in the Corbett-Sharkey fizzle cost Tim Campbell and other heeled the profit they had schemed for at the expense of betters not in the secret of Con McVey's foul; and there are plenty more.

Houses of a certain sort pay \$500 a month, more or less, according to the number of their inmates. The most frightful cruelties are practiced upon these poor outcasts, who of course have no redress.

Before election a police inspector in uniform walked into the office of a wholesale business friend of mine and said:

"I'll have to have \$40, please."
"We used to pay quarterly, \$10 at a time," said my friend.
"Yes, but the money's needed for election expenses."
"Well, I suppose I can't kick," said my friend, counting out the money; "I haven't had to pay at all during the reform administration."
"That'll be good for a year," said the inspector, as he pocketed the bills. "If the man on post bothers you let me know."

In the old days the ward detective used to go about in citizen's clothes and make these forced collections. There is no pretense of concealment now.

Imagine the revenue thus gained from tens of thousands of merchants who break the ordinances by leaving boxes on the sidewalk!

Not a Political Fight.
There's no politics in all this. The men who are robbing New York are no more democrats than they are republicans. They are simply thieves. Unfortunately, it looks like a political matter, because the republicans are not slow to try to make party capital out of the situation. They see in the honest anger of the people of the city a force that they can use. It won't be safe to assume that every so-called "reform" measure at Albany this winter is meant to benefit thief-ridden New York.

As far as Gov. Roosevelt is concerned,

there's no doubt of his honesty. His favorite scheme of saving New York is to make the police a state force and put John McCullagh in charge.

McCullagh is a strict Presbyterian, an honest man, a stern disciplinarian. Devery, the present chief, was accused by Dr. Parkhurst of the worst kind of jobbery, and Parkhurst stood ready to prove his case.

It's a queer thing, but a good thing to restore one's faith in human nature; although the police do the dirtiest of the dirty work of the spollmen who are now robbing New York, the rank and file are secretly in favor of McCullagh. As for Roosevelt, the strictest commissioner of public works we ever had, they idolize him. Four of them left the force to join the rough riders, and the police vote went to Roosevelt last fall in spite of orders from headquarters.

The police force would be all right with an honest administration, democratic or republican, or by whatever name you might call it.

The Manhattan Club.
One result of the supremacy of a spurious democracy in New York is the downfall of the famous old Manhattan club, which must move into cheaper quarters. This club is about the only reminder left of the good old days when there was a County Democracy; when Charles O'Connor "dragged down from the ancient arsenal of the law weapons long unused" for the punishment of the Tweed ring, when Samuel J. Tilden pursued the canal thieves like an avenging scourge.

Men like the Belmonts and the Coopers made the Manhattan—now the Belmont variety of rainbow chaser is found in Richard Croker's Democratic club, which is prospering on Tammany patronage.

In about a thousand years Perry Belmont might get from Tammany an office worth his while, but it isn't likely. As for the young lawyers who have joined the Democratic club, some can ill afford their admission fee; but there are no reference cases for any except Tammany lawyers.

One Tammany lawyer in high favor, Vernon H. Davis, averages six reference hearings per day, at eight dollars per hearing. I don't wonder that Mr. Davis, Andy Freedman, the baseball magnate, and some others are faithful members of Mr. Croker's club.

The Manhattan is housed in the marble palace built by A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, whose ambition was to make it the finest in the country. In this he succeeded, but in how great a failure his other plans were involved!

Stewart's favorite scheme of a woman's hotel failed; his widow died poor through scoundrelly management of her estate; his property was wasted by lawsuits; now his very home seems to have become a hoo-doo to the Manhattan clubites.

Perhaps, after all, a club is not the best weapon wherewith to beat down robbers. Quite otherwise were the weapons used by O'Connor and Tilden.

The Vanderbilt Wedding.
The wedding of Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair is to take place after Lent. Fortunate young people! Mr. Vanderbilt will have millions. His sister is the duchess of Marlborough; his bride-to-be has wealth of her own, the social position of the young pair will be unexceptionable. In fact, they will have relations with both factions in New York's social world. If there is a rock ahead, it is the deadly Vanderbilt dullness which apparently no member of the family can escape.

Of all the Vanderbilts old enough to have a settled character, it would be hard to name one of more than mediocre intellectual ability.

It is easy to keep a vast fortune that some one else has made; it is quite another matter to make one of your own. William K. was a failure on Wall street; old W. H. Vanderbilt had to bribe him to let speculation alone. Cornelius is a respectable administrator, but no genius.

Young William is probably no abler than his cousin Alfred, the heir of Cornelius. Cornelius, Jr., the disinherited son, is far from possessing even average ability.

According to the curious rule of the rise and fall of great financial families, one would hardly expect bright Vanderbilts in this generation; and bright they certainly are not.

If the men who inherit wealth were as great geniuses as those who made it, they might be dangerous. As it is, a single generation has turned the Vanderbilts into rather second-rate millionaires.

The self-made Rockefeller has passed them in the race for riches.

OWEN LANGDON.



Why he Would Have Them Killed.



A Reminder of Good Old Days.



Collecting One of the Perquisites.



With all My Wealth I The Endure.



Light Over the Division of the Spoils.



MY LITTLE press friend with whom I attended the bazar at Glasgow took me shopping in London the other day. How I did enjoy that expedition to Regent and Oxford street where, under her skillful guidance, I saw the fashionable clothes and knickknacks of royalty and associates of royalty. But Regent street is nothing if not cosmopolitan and there were not only clothes for the very wealthy, but for those in moderate circumstances and those who are poor as well. There were gowns the cost of which would turn one's head, and then there were gowns, and very pretty and stylish ones at that, which one could buy for two or three pounds, or to express it in our own good American dollars, which by the way London merchants never refuse, \$10 or \$15.

Of course neither my friend nor myself wanted to buy anything. We were just out for business, or pleasure, or both for that matter, for what woman does not like to go shopping even though she does not want to buy? And then, but I don't want to talk shop because it is always tiresome, but I needed a letter from London.

One of the most interesting things in the world to me when I am shopping "on business" is to fall in with some one who is buying in all departments, and on this occasion I was certainly fortunate.

While it is true that one can buy a gown at almost any price at the big London stores, still one does not meet so many of all classes of people in the same shop. The merchant who caters to royalty and wealth will sell the woman of moderate income a gown if she will put up with his ways, but the chances are that the next gown she buys will be of some one else. The aristoc-

had been used to economizing all of her life, thought differently, and they compromised on a gown of pale gray cloth. The skirt must answer for wedding gown and traveling as well, and was tailor-made in effect. The waist to be worn at the wedding ceremony was of light gray taffeta, with chiffon over the silk, and a transparent yoke of sequin net, trimmed with frills of kilted point d'esprit net. The frills of the d'esprit net were edged with white satin ribbon and were brought down the front to the waist-line. The sleeves were of the chiffon over the gray silk with rows of narrow ruffles, finished at the wrist with a double frill edged with narrow white ribbon.

The traveling waist was tailor made, of the same cloth as the skirt, with a duchess lace collar, and embroidered in passementerie.

The hat was to be selected next, and we followed them to the millinery department. It was even more trouble to select a hat that would please the young lady and still come within the expense the mother thought possible than it was the dress. The hat selected was a large blue velvet, trimmed with blue and gray. In the center was a white Alsatian bow with a gray feather on one side and a blue one on the other. The lining of the hat was white chiffon, with a cluster of pink roses at the side.

When the hat had been selected the young lady proposed to select the gloves next, but the mother was interested in the jacket, and the jacket it was to be. With the gown and hat selected, it was not so hard to get a coat to match, and that part of the trousseau would soon have been settled had not a dispute arose as to whether it should be a coat or a jacket.



A Ready-Made Wedding Trousseau.

ray do not always appreciate being jostled about by the common people, and the merchant who desires the trade of the aristocracy does not encourage the poorer classes to trade at his store.

But in such stores as these there is the greatest amount of civility shown the once genteel poor who have recently come into an inheritance. It was a mother and daughter of this class of the queen's subjects that I had the pleasure of watching buy their first really expensive clothes. My little friend knew them and their family history and related it to me as we followed them from one department to another.

The family could trace their ancestry back to the days of King Arthur, and find nothing they had need to be ashamed of; but their finances were not in keeping with their family tree, and while they were not what the Americans would call poor the wolf was kept from the door by the benevolence of the mother's brother, who had amassed a great fortune through trade in South Africa. The daughter was engaged to be married to a son of a wealthy sire, and the young lady had no doubt regretted the fact that she could not have a trousseau or dowry in keeping with the position of her fiancé. Then the uncle found it convenient to die just at the right time, and lo! she had both, for he had left his health to the mother. What a pretty romance the story would make if I were writing romances instead of the more prosaic London fashions.

The wedding was not to be postponed, and was now only a few days away, and what was bought for the occasion must be ready made. I have not the space to describe all that she bought, so will skip the daintily-trimmed lingerie, and the pretty night-ropes, and take up the more substantial subjects of gowns and hats.

The first thing to be considered must be, of course, the gown, and as the two started for the ready-made dress department, we followed as closely as the crowds would permit. The daughter confided to the salesman the circumstances, and intimated that price was no object, but the mother, who

This time the young lady won, and I was glad she did, for I had become interested and much preferred the coat to the jacket myself. It was of blue cloth of full length, with velvet cuffs and high-rolling violet collar and pointed lapels. There were eight velvet buttons in a double row.

The gloves came next, and four pair were selected. The colors were white, gray, blue and tan. The blue gloves matched the coat and hat nicely, and the white ones would serve for evening wear with the silk waist.

At the shoe department a pair of glace kid button shoes were selected, and also a pair of jet-beaded toe slippers. The mother was opposed to the idea of slippers and gave a reluctant consent to their purchase, but again I approved of the young lady's taste.

We followed them from the shoe department as they wandered through the store, wondering at what counter their next purchase would be made, and I was not at all disappointed when it was at the lace counter. Here they bought a lace jabot of chiffon and a small piece of real Brussels applique lace. At the lace counter veils were also selected. One of them was a blue and the other a white silk.

When they had completed their purchases at the lace counter I felt that I had seen enough, and left them to continue their shopping alone as far as we were concerned. I had been interested in the mother's economy, and carefully kept note of the prices on the different articles bought. The whole wedding and traveling outfit combined had not cost quite \$20, or less than 200 American dollars.

SADIE MERRITT.

A Fruit Mound.
Put in a glass salad bowl alternate layers of sliced pineapple, oranges and grated cocoanut. Have each layer smaller than the other until the last one is as small as the bottom of a tea cup. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and cover with whipped cream. Drop in candied cherries here and there to make it decorative and keep upon the ice until ready to serve. This is a most delicious dessert.

The Iron Port

Subscription Price \$2.00 Per Year
 THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers
 LEW. A. GATES, Editor and Manager

Notice To Subscribers.

There are a number of out of town subscribers, to whom we have sent bills, who should make a prompt remittance. We have given them a readable paper and consider that we have earned our money; now we do not want to earn it again by sending duns. Everyone should know the date his subscription expires—it is indicated plainly upon every paper—and remit therefor without having to be constantly poked up. A large number of subscribers in adjoining towns are from one to three years behind, and while the individual accounts are small, in the aggregate they amount to several hundred dollars—and we need about that sum. Delinquents who have received bills will confer an everlasting favor upon "the poor printer" by giving heed to this notice.

Editorial Comment.

Had there been enough statesmanship in the United States, twenty years ago, to do what Senator Hanna and Representative Payne now propose to do, all of the losses and expenses of our war with Spain would probably have been avoided. If five or six millions of dollars a year had been spent to build up and extend our merchant marine upon the sea, we would, by this time, have become a great maritime and naval power—because our naval growth would, unquestionably, have kept pace with our maritime growth, and we would, today have had a navy and a merchant shipping equal to all of the needs of the nation. With such sea power Spain would have recognized the futility—the madness—of engaging us in war, over Cuba, and we could have freed the people of that unhappy island without the expenditure of a dollar or the loss of a single life.

But, just because we were not ready, because we lacked a proper sized navy, and because we had neither merchant ships nor merchant seamen, Spain felt that there was a chance for her to succeed against us, and so she accepted the gage of battle at our hands. We have, as a consequence, expended hundreds of millions of dollars, and lost hundreds of valuable lives. All of this could have been saved, this vast treasure and these gallant lives, if we had but the foresight, twenty years ago, to do what Senator Hanna now proposes to do, namely, to tax the national Treasury a few millions of dollars a year to create conditions that will enable our people to make head, in the foreign trade, against the subsidized and bountied shipping of other nations. We wonder if our hindsight is keen enough, with all the lessons we have been taught, with the hundreds of millions we have expended, the lives we have sacrificed, to induce us, as a nation, to fortify ourselves upon the sea with a merchant marine?

During our war with Spain a bill was put through Congress providing for the issuance of \$400,000,000 of the United States, because we were at war with Spain. Had such a bill as Senator Hanna now has before the Senate and Representative Payne before the House, been placed upon our statutes twenty years ago, one per cent. of the sum we have named, annually, would have sufficed to have placed the United States in possession of such an enormous sea power—mercantile marine—as to have deterred Spain from engaging us in war.

The evidence showing that the Vanderbilts are about to take steps

to extend their present railroad system to California, from the present terminus of the Union Pacific at Ogden, has awakened keen interest in business circles. The recent investments of the Santa Fe company in that state, already amounting to over \$3,000,000, and involving expenditures of probably half as much more within the present year, have opened eyes to the fact that Eastern capital has selected California as a field for railroad investment. The first competing line will be open to tidewater at Point Richmond before the summer is over. If a third line should decide to enter the state it is not easy to predict the increase of prosperity and of population that would follow.

The Trenton Gazette quotes with satisfaction a statement by the New York Times to the effect that the present great commercial, industrial and financial "boom" is not due to any of the causes that sometimes produce a fictitious prosperity, but is "based on the resources and tremendous productive power of the country;" and that the boom bids fair to be permanent because "we are everywhere at work, and our labor is turning out marketable merchandise."

This does, indeed, read very like an orthodox protection argument, and it is hard for most people to see how it is possible to deny to protection a large share of the credit for bringing to pass a state of things so gratifying. But the New York Times would scorn any such deduction. In the next breath it will tell that protection has been a curse to this country, and that it is to free trade that we must look for real and permanent prosperity. It will tell you, for example, that the way to insure an unlimited demand for American labor in American shipyards and on the sea is to pass a law permitting everybody to buy cheap ships in Europe and sail them under the American flag with poorly paid alien crews.

Don't make any mistake about the Times. The note which the Trenton Gazette heard with so much pleasure was only an "accidental." The regular tune is free trade first, last and all the time.

Once a man prepared a noble and a grand feast. He sent to remote parts for the rarest viands and delicacies. His chef taxed his utmost skill in preparing the bill of fare, in cooking the food designed for a thousand or more guests. The evening came, the great banquet hall was lighted brilliantly, music filled the soft, warm air and lord and servants were in a state of expectancy. But no guests came. The lord puzzled his head sorely to know the reason why. His chief butler knew, yet durst not tell him. The truth was, he had neglected to send out invitations. And so the feast went for naught. There are merchants like this foolish lord. They think if they will but get together attractive goods the people will find it out of themselves and stumble over one another in the rush of getting to them. But the people fail to find it out, because they have not been invited. The advertisement is the invitation card and wise is the dealer who is alive to the fact.

President McKinley is understood to have empowered Robert P. Porter to arrange for the disbursement of \$3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers. Mr. Porter will probably go with Senor Gonzales de Quesada to Remedios to meet Gen. Maximo Gomez to persuade the Cuban commander in chief to disband his forces and to lend his influence to the United States military administration.

There are about 200 inmates at the Newberry asylum and a great necessity exists for two more cottages, estimated to cost \$50,000 with the necessary equipments, as many insane persons in the upper peninsula are being detained in jails on account of the lack of room.

If war is hell and if to get off on our lighters and help to lift a 2,000 ton transport over the bars of the Savannah river is also hell, then the boys of the Thirty-first Michigan have been at war for several days. It seems that the officers of the boat forgot to take along a sprinkling-pot

to secure sufficient depth of water to float Michigan war talent, while they did take a pilot who was desirous of making the journey to Cuba overland. Between the two errors the troops seem to have earned their passage by dropping now and then into the river and putting their shoulders under the keel of the boat to lift her over the dusty places. However, the damage so far reported consists in the loss of two mules (making three with the one shot at Mantanzas) and the damage to Michigan reputation growing out of a failure to properly characterize the situation with appropriate and satisfying epithets.—Journal.

It has been ascertained that already more than half of next season's output of the Lake Superior iron mines has been contracted for. This is a condition of affairs entirely unprecedented. The price of ore for the season was decided upon last Wednesday. Instead of advancing prices materially and reaping profit from the phenomenal activity in the iron and steel industries, the mine operators put the figures up only enough to cover the increase in the cost of labor, lake transportation, etc. The reason they give is that it will benefit them more in the long run to enable the consumers of ore to broaden their business by using the present opportunity. They also desire greatly to conserve the foreign market which can only be done by keeping prices steady.

Senator Burrows has filed an application in the interior department requesting the reinstatement of Capt. J. O. Bellair, of Grand Rapids, to practice before the pension office. Capt. Bellair was disabled on the charge of irregularities, which the senator is disposed to believe were only technical, and has therefore recommended his reinstatement.

Smallpox is increasing at Ponce, where 150 cases are under treatment. The military government will immediately begin compulsory vaccination.

Every steam laundry of any importance in Chicago will be operated by one stock company if the present plans of promoters do not miscarry.

Drs. K. & K.

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 The Leading Specialists of America
 20 Years in Detroit.
 250,000 Cured.

WE CURE STRICTURE
 Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting point at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you by cutting, cauterizing, or tearing you. This will horrify you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue; restores the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the bills of manhood return.

WE CURE GLEET
 Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Variopole, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a specialty of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Consult us for a cure.

CURES GUARANTEED
 We treat and cure: EMISSIONS, VARIOPOLE, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SECRET DRAIN, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, RHONY and HLABBER Diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

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In the Basement we will display the greatest line of remnants ever put on sale in the county, consisting of

Dress Goods, Silks, Prints, Sheetings, Linings, Ribbons, Percales, Gingham, Veilings, Dress Trimmings, Dress Ornaments, Etc.

Silks worth \$1.00 to 1.65 per yard, at 25c per yard.
 Dress Trimmings worth \$1.00 per yard, at 10c per yard.

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The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of family flour and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods are fresh.

C. MALONEY & CO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was Organized Thirty-Three Years Ago With Twelve Members.

Something of Its Early History, Together With the Several Pastors—The Present Condition of the Church and Its Present Officers.

The Presbyterian church of this city was organized on the 22nd of April 1866, by the Rev. G. W. Loyd who came from Rockaway, N. J. It was the first Presbyterian church in the town, and had twelve charter members of which Mrs. S. M. Selden is the only one remaining with it today, and only four of the twelve were Presbyterians.

Services were held in a little building on Wells avenue, almost opposite the present Presbyterian church until it became too small to accommodate the worshippers when the congregation erected the building on the same site known as the "Club Room." As the town increased in population—though other protestant churches had in the meantime been organized—the demand for larger accommodation required a larger church building.

Since its organization it has had nine ministers who served the church as follows: The Rev. G. W. Loyd, 1866-69; the Rev. W. E. Pierson, 1869-72; the Rev. E. W. Gardner, 1872-73; the Rev. F. W. Idings, 1876-78; the Rev. G. P. Emerson, 1879; the Rev. G. W. Gardner, 1880-84; the Rev. C. N. Tyndall, 1885-89; the Rev. Owen Jones, 1890-92; James Todd, D. D. 1893, who still continues as pastor of the church.

Mr. S. H. Selden continued to serve as an elder most faithfully, from the time of his election until his death, and to his faithfulness and wise counsels much of the prosperity of the church in its earlier years was due. The present elders are Messrs. J. A. Haggitt, D. W. Morgan, John Lehr, John P. McColl, C. A. Crain and H. H. Allyn. Its present board of trustees, for it has no longer any deacons, are M. K. Bissell, president; John M. Miller, secretary; Ed. Erickson, treasurer; James Robertson, Charles M. Thatcher, C. Stegath and Dr. C. H. Long.

Amid many trying circumstances, and the ordinary vicissitudes of its life the Presbyterian church has always made progress, and growth in numbers and power. While free from sectarian bigotry, it has stood for an intelligent, and evangelical protestantism. Its principles of liberty of conscience, and charity to all led it to shelter the late Reverend Father Chiniquy from the cruelties of the mob when he visited Escanaba in 1892. It has also led in every good work. The Rev. Dr. Todd closed his sixth year as its pastor last Sunday, during which the membership has increased (net) seventy-five per cent, (it is now over 200) while the Sunday School and Young Peoples' Societies have gained over one hundred per cent in attendance. It has contributed through church channels in the past six years \$10,080, notwithstanding the hard times. The congregation has purchased lots and decided to erect a new church in the spring on Wells and Georgia streets, which will when finished give all necessary facilities for aggressive church work, and be one of the most modern and complete church buildings in the upper peninsula.

J. V. Quarles Wins. On the ninety-third ballot the Hon. J. V. Quarles was unanimously elected United States senator from

Wisconsin, thus ending one of the longest deadlocks in the history of that state. The Hon. Isaac Stephenson was his strongest opponent. WILL HAVE THREE OUTLETS.

The Michigan Telephone Company Will Connect the U. P. With the World.

The executive board of the Michigan Telephone company have completed their tour of inspection of the upper peninsula. The policy of future development is being rapidly determined. One important feature will be the establishing of the northern division of the company, including the entire upper peninsula, with a general superintendent's office and headquarters at Marquette. Mr. McCue, of the local office, informs The Iron Port that Mr. Sherman, the new superintendent for this district, entered upon his duties last Tuesday.

This division now consists of 25 exchanges and more than 2,000 subscribers. The exchanges will be connected by long distance lines to Chicago, Detroit and all telephonic points. The company will purchase land and erect a building at Marquette for its division superintendent's headquarters and local exchange. The entire upper peninsula will have three outlets, one via Negaunee, Escanaba and Menominee to Milwaukee and Chicago, another via Mackinac City and Traverse City, another via Bay City to Detroit. Sault Ste. Marie will be connected with Detroit via St. Ignace and Mackinac City. The island of Mackinac will also be connected with St. Ignace by six pair of heavy sub-marine cables.

A MUCH NEEDED ROAD.

The People of Lathrop Are An Isolated Lot, Having No Outlet.

The Gladstone Delta man has been at Lathrop, and expresses his opinion regarding the needs of those people in the following unmistakable language:

"The townships of Maple Ridge should take steps to build a highway from Maple Ridge to Lathrop. At the latter place is a large and rapidly growing settlement, the inhabitants of which have no means of getting out except by rail and they are unable to market their products at a profit which will give them the common comforts of life on account of the local freight rates. At the present time the inhabitants of Lathrop are as completely isolated from the rest of us as are the people in the townships of Fairbanks and Garden. The Delta would respectfully urge the early construction of a road between Maple Ridge and Lathrop to the county line. From there the road would connect with the road to Turin, in Marquette county, and which continues on up to the city of Marquette."

FOR THE MARDI GRAS.

Excursion Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts.

Via the North-Western Line. On account of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and Mobile, excursion tickets will be sold February 6 to 12, inclusive, at very low rates, limited for return passage until February 28th. Excursion tickets are also on sale daily, at reduced rates, to the principal winter resorts in the United States and Mexico. For full information apply to Ticket Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

LENT BEGINS EARLY.

February 15th is Ash Wednesday and Easter Falls on April 2nd.

Lent has an early beginning this year. Septuagesima Sunday falling on Jan. 29, and Ash Wednesday on Feb. 15. This brings Good Friday on March 31 and Easter April 2. A large number of ancient prayer books are only calculated to the year 1890, so this is the last of their usefulness in the matter of moveable feasts.

They Are No More.

The two Menominee dailies have suspended publication for want of sufficient patronage. Both the Herald and Leader were papers of which any city the size of Menominee might well be proud, and the town's inability to support them is indeed a severe blackeye to that community. The Iron Port misses them from its exchange table.

TO BE TAXED BY PINGREE

The Latest Campaign Under Consideration by the Governor.

Calumet & Hecla's Tax Up Ten Times. State Now Said to be Getting Only a Small Per Cent of Its Just Dues From Mining Companies.

Gov. Pingree is contemplating a new campaign, one against the mammoth copper mining interests of the upper peninsula. For years he has railed against the Calumet & Hecla, as a corporation, and against the vast quantities of money the mines have made and comparatively small taxes they have paid. One closely associated with the governor's plans, said that he was seriously considering a bill for the legislature, providing that the great copper mining companies pay to the state a tax on the market value of their stock.

"At present the companies pay but an infinitesimally small tax," the governor's advisor said, "only a local tax upon their holdings and output, just about sufficient to run the county governments, which they control, in the upper peninsula. Thus Houghton, equally as rich as Wayne county, pays the state, when it comes to equalizing state values for state taxes, but an infinitesimally small portion of the share due from it as represented by its great riches."

To assess the mining companies upon their stock in lieu of all other state taxes would mean a large sum to the state coffers, and lower the burden of taxation upon the farmers very perceptibly. It is estimated by the governor's advisors that the Calumet & Hecla would pay about ten times as much tax as it does now.

The governor, when asked this afternoon if he contemplated such an onslaught upon the copper region, said:

"I have nothing whatever to say on that point for publication now." —Detroit Journal.

Fred A. Baker claims priority of idea in the matter of taxing the output of the copper mines of Michigan for the benefit of the state. Mr. Baker has sent to Senator Helme (dem.) the draft of a bill to enforce such a tax law on the copper mines. His bill makes the tax one cent on every pound of copper produced. It also provides for a tax of 60 cents on the iron ore mined in the state. The money received is to go into the general fund of the state, and Mr. Baker estimates it will amount to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 annually.

NO FERRY THOUGHT OF.

Our Bay de Noc Correspondent Says No Meetings are Being Held.

There was an article in the last Iron Port, taken from the Gladstone Delta, which stated that the farmers of this township were trying to raise funds to put a ferry across to Gladstone. Mr. Hardwick had no right to connect the farmers of Bay de Noc with his plan. There are no meetings being held and a large majority of the farmers never thought of a ferry to Gladstone. There is no road on which the farmers could haul their produce, and until they put their heads together and build a road across the point there would be little use of a ferry, even if the farmers did wish to make Gladstone their trading place. The township has purchased a road machine and if it chose to make the road it could easily do so. It will depend on the business men of Escanaba and Gladstone where the most of the trade from this township will go. Which ever place gives the farmer the best cash prices and the most sale for his produce will certainly get the farmers trade. We can't blame the farmers for going where they can do the best. It Escanaba's business men will buy from the farmers and give them the cash instead of obliging them to take it out in trade if they do take his produce, which is the present rule, it would make a big difference to all concerned. We see much in the papers from time to time about patronizing the business men, but how about the business men patronizing the farmers, and how are the farmers going to pay cash for what they buy if they can't get cash for what they have to sell?

Our mill carrier had quite a serious time on the 26th. He started for Escanaba with the mail, the wind was whirling the snow in every direction and after driving for about two hours and getting in among some ice banks, he made up his mind he was lost and having no compass he could not tell where he was. As it hap-

pened the horses had turned around and were under the east shore among the ice banks where his sleigh upset and one of his horses got down in the snow. He discovered that he was close to home, where he went as fast as he could and tried it again the next day with better success.

On the 25th was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tony Young a bouncing baby boy which tipped the scale at 9 pounds Dr. Long of Escanaba was called, and he can tell what it was like crossing on the ice in the severe snow storm which prevailed at the time.

Mr. Miller, teacher of the Stratton school, spent Friday and Saturday at Ishpeming, attending the teachers' meeting held there.

Conductor No 1 was down from camp during this last blizzard.

A LONE HAND BEATEN.

The Defeat of a Remarkable Hand at Schafskopf and How It Was Done.

"Schafskopf is the prevailing game at the club these days, but as long as I have seen the game played I never saw a hand like this one beaten by sitting down McCowder-like, waiting for something to turn up. We must make something turn up; we have the necessary advantages to become one of the foremost cities of the northwest, but there must be a co-operation among our citizens for the general advancement of our mutual interests. The course of lectures given by the School of Christ in the parlors of the New Oliver House and G. A. R. hall during the past two weeks have been attended by a large class of interested hearers, with universal expression of satisfaction. The directors have been induced to remain over Sunday for two public meetings in G. A. R. hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special features of interest will be presented. All are invited. A greater than christian science is here.

BIG DEAL IN LUMBER.

Some 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 Feet in One Transaction.

A \$400,000 lumber deal was consummated at Marquette this week, Perley Lowe of Chicago purchasing of the H. Witbeck company its entire cut for the coming season. It amounts to 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 feet, and includes lumber, lath and shingles. It will stand as one of the largest single transfers of lumber that will be made in the United States this year. It is the third year that Mr. Lowe has purchased the Witbeck cut.

Municipal Gossip.

A steel barge for the construction of which the Union Drydock Co. hopes to secure a contract is intended to be utilized as a carrier of canal-boats between Cleveland and Buffalo. The idea is a novel one. It contemplates something in the nature of a floating drydock, capable of holding six boats, so that they can be transferred between the two ports with perfect safety. If any of them need repairs the work can be done en route. On reaching port the barge will be flooded and the boats floated out. The Cleveland Steel Canal-boats Co., is the originator of the scheme. Should it prove a success, there is no reason why canal-boats cannot be taken to any lake port for cargoes.

Fireman Hanrahan who was so badly burned at the time of the collision on the C. & N. W. line in this city, and who has been in St. Joseph's hospital ever since, is improving, but very slowly, and it may still be a long time before he is able to get out. The worst burn is across the small of the back, which part of the body was held firmly against the furnace by the fuel. Skin grafting was resorted to, the cuticle being cut from his arms and shoulders, but the burn is very deep and he suffers a great deal. —Menominee Herald.

Bert Ellsworth opened his new drug store in the Stack building on Thursday, and a handsome store it is, too. Mr. Ellsworth has an announcement in another column of The Iron Port today, to which your attention is directed.

O. V. Linden will have an insurance office in the new Stack block.

"Don't Tell Them Where You Found Me." The above is the name of a new song issued on the following incident: The Rev. Thos. Delaney, when Chaplain of a large State Penitentiary, while passing through the Hospital Ward was called to the bedside of a dying convict. The last words of this unfortunate youth were: "Father, I see you do not know me, but you know me well and my family, I will die tonight." I prepared his soul's exit into eternity and whilst his hands were clasped in mine his last request was made: "In my dying moment promise me what I will ask." I here gave him my word; he then revealed his parentage who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell them where you found me." I sent the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him. The G. O. Music Publishing Co., 32 E. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send the above song to any address for 20 cents in silver or stamps, regular price 50 cents.

MANY MINOR MATTERS

General City News Presented in Condensed Form.

The Iron Port Reporter's Weekly Grist of Interesting Information, Gathered Here, There and Elsewhere, For Easy Reading.

The year 1898 was one of the eventful twelvemonths in the history of Escanaba, bringing to us as it did two manufacturing industries of no inconsiderable magnitude, and a new railroad, to mention nothing of the several new brick blocks erected during the latter months of the departing year, and other steps of advancement made. Yet why should not the present year outdo its predecessor? There are plenty of opportunities offered if we but take advantage of them. The people of Escanaba should awaken to the possibilities. Nothing can be accomplished by sitting down McCowder-like, waiting for something to turn up. We must make something turn up; we have the necessary advantages to become one of the foremost cities of the northwest, but there must be a co-operation among our citizens for the general advancement of our mutual interests.

The course of lectures given by the School of Christ in the parlors of the New Oliver House and G. A. R. hall during the past two weeks have been attended by a large class of interested hearers, with universal expression of satisfaction. The directors have been induced to remain over Sunday for two public meetings in G. A. R. hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special features of interest will be presented. All are invited. A greater than christian science is here.

At last the dates have been settled for the next tournament of the Upper Peninsula Whist association and the whisters of this peninsula will meet at Houghton on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 13 and 14. There will be play for both the association trophy for teams of four and the Soo trophy for club pairs. The visitors will also on Tuesday be given an opportunity to inspect some of the copper mines of the district.

Mr. Noble having arrived home from his winter's vacation [the race between his horse and that of Peter Snyder is booked for tomorrow afternoon at Gladstone.

The dispatches announce that Geo. Webster suicided at Milwaukee this week. Can it be that 'tis the Webster who formerly resided in Escanaba.

Thursday night fire destroyed the Negaunee brewery building, owned by Ferdinand Winter. The loss is \$3,000; partially insured.

Louis H. Durocher says the month of February there will be very stormy and disagreeable weather, with very few fine days. Dr. Todd will take for his subject tomorrow morning, "Christ Our Burden Bearer."

The Escanaba River company wants cordwood choppers. See want column.

The round house of the E. & L. S. railroad was completed on Wednesday.

THE DAILY WORK.

Work Which Can Be Inspected Personally Is Always Better Performed.

It's the daily work of the little conqueror. The workings right here in Escanaba. Lifting burdens from helpless backs. Bringing sunshine to many a home. It's deeds that count. That bring the never-ceasing sounds of praise.

The public are learning fast. Learning to appreciate merit. Learning to distinguish between claims and proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by Escanaba people.

Read what a citizen says:

Mr. John Fallman, of 820 Wells Ave., boiler maker at the N. W. R. B. shops, says: "Backache and I have been close acquaintances for many years. I believe all my trouble was caused by constipation, for I noticed when irregularity existed in the bowels, my kidneys always acted improperly, and backache was a certain and sure visitor. Ever anxious to obtain some preparation which would cure radically and not temporarily as those in the past, I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, getting them at Mead's drug store. They relieved the last attack of backache. They are a good medicine for the kidneys and I have no hesitation in recommending them to anyone annoyed with that too prevalent trouble, kidney complaint."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, for sale by all dealers sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's and take no other.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Cordwood choppers, don't care how many, inquire at the Escanaba River Company's office at Wells.

FOR SALE—100 acres of timber land, hard wood and cedar, located seven miles from Rapid River. Inquire at The Iron Port office.

NOTICE—The Sister Music teacher at St. Ann's Academy wishes to inform the public that she is prepared to give music lessons in the latest methods, including Mason's Pitch and Technic and Mathew's Graded Course in Music, now being used by all first class teachers, and holds her certificate of competency to teach above methods from Mr. W. B. B. Mathews. Sister attended Mr. Mathew's summer class of '96, in Chicago, where there were ten advantages in the line of recitals given by Godowsky, Emil Lettling and pupils of Mr. Mathews. For terms apply to St. Ann's Academy, Elmore St.

Legal Notices.

First Publication Jan. 14, 1898.

ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURposes AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the tenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Julia A. Valentine deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Abram J. Valentine, administrator of said estate praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the heirs at law of said deceased, and that the hearing thereon be held on Monday, the sixth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Probate office, in said county, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law of said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) T. B. White, Judge of Probate.

First Publication Jan. 17, 1898.

CHANCERY SALE—State of Michigan, The Circuit Court for the county of Delta, In Chancery. Daniel Wells Jr., Complainant.

vs. Olive S. Dufresne, Aiken Dufresne, Frank Dufresne, Napoleon D. Franks and Victoria Savignac, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Delta, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause and bearing date the tenth day of November, A. D. 1897, the undersigned a circuit court commissioner in and for the county of Delta, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the west front door of the court house, in the city of Escanaba, in said county of Delta (that being the place of holding the circuit court in the county in which the mortgaged premises to be sold are situated) on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of February, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Escanaba, in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lot fourteen (14) of Block ninety-two (92), proprietors first addition to the village (now city) of Escanaba, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Dated Escanaba, Jan. 15th, A. D. 1898.

F. D. Mead, Circuit Court Commissioner. Solicitor for Complainant.

First publication January 18, 1898.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the probate court for the county of Delta, made on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for credit to present their claims against the estate of Peter Schils, late of Milwaukee, Wis., deceased, and that creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the third day of June, A. D. 1898, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the fifth day of June A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, October 24, A. D. 1897.

T. B. White, Judge of Probate.

First publication Jan. 25, 1898.

ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, Hon. Thos. B. White, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Schils, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Peter Hirm, administrator of said estate, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the heirs at law of said deceased, and that the hearing thereon be held on Monday, the 20th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Probate office, in said county, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) T. B. White, Judge of Probate.

Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given diseases of the eye, including fitting spectacles. Office and residence No. 602 Wells Avenue. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office 110 South Georgia Street, OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

JOHN POWER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

DR. J. C. BROOKS, Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist. RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

FRED E. HARRIS, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

JOHN CUMMISKEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practices in all the courts. MASONIC BLOCK, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH. By advertising in the Iron Port.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes the food more delicious and wholesome. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE RELIEF TRAIN

By Geo. E. Walsh.

IT WAS a hot, stifling August day, and the atmosphere of the great Wisconsin forests was thick and heavy with dust and smoke. For weeks raging fires had swept through the pathless tracks of the woods until the lungs seemed congested with the labor of breathing the air.

At Branchville a long train of ten cars, stood on the main track, while crowds of anxious and anxious people gathered around it. It was called the "fire train," because it was about to start upon a perilous journey, in a grim race with the fire fiend.

Early that noon a telegram had been received at Branchville from Stony Brook, which had started every inhabitant of the former town. The message said in brief:

"Fire surrounding us! Send help at once! Will be cut off before night!"

As if electrified, everybody tried to do something for the poor families at Stony Brook, threatened with such an awful death; but the scene of the impending disaster was 50 miles away, and nothing could be done except to send a relief train to their assistance.

It so happened that the central express was being made up at Branchville, and Big Mike, the engineer, determined to make the run in the interests of humanity. The conductor of the train telegraphed to headquarters for permission, and then had the track cleared between Branchville and Stony Brook.

Fully 1,000 people were assembled at the depot to see the train start upon its mission of mercy. Big Mike felt the full importance of his position, and he puffed and blew about like a sea lion in his element.

He was talking with his fireman when a boy, of about 16 approached the engine and said:

"Are you the engineer who takes out this fire train?"

"I'll take it or nobody," Mike responded, noting the boy's pale face.

"Then, sir, will you let me go with you?"

"What! Take a boy along on such a dangerous run? No, my son, we only want men—and brave men."

The boy's face drooped, and he added in a less hopeful but more pleading voice:

"I may not be brave, but I'll keep quiet, and won't get in the way."

"Can't do it, my boy, can't do it; I tell you we may never come back alive."

"But my poor mother, she'll—"

The tears entered the boy's eyes and he turned his head away to hide them.

"Where is your mother?" the engineer asked.

"Over there—at Stony Brook."

Big Mike cleared his throat with a loud cough before he answered.

"Well, my lad, I'll bring her back to you if anybody can," he said. "If we can't get through, then we'll all perish together."

"But if I could go, too," the boy began again.

"You'd only be another one to perish. No, no, my lad, you wait here, and Big Mike will do all he can for your mother and all the rest of the people."

Just then the conductor came running along the platform, and the engineer climbed down from the engine to learn the news.

"Another telegram from Stony Brook," the conductor said, excitedly, "and it says the fire is almost upon the place, and in five hours all will be over."

"Then we'll get off at once, and I'll race the express faster than I ever did in an overland trip. Are you all ready?"

"Yes, start up!"

The conductor waved his signal, and Big Mike let the engine give three shrill whistles to announce the beginning of the race. Then the heavy driving wheels revolved, slowly at first, but thereafter with accelerated motion.

They were going 60 miles an hour when they first entered the region of burning woods. At first they only caught glimpses of clouds of smoke; then they saw cinders and sparks floating on the wind, and finally masses of flames leaped up from the trees on every side.

The woods on either side of the track were ablaze, and the heat became stifling. Sometimes the wind swept clouds of sparks and flames across the track, blinding and terrifying the men. But the engineer and fireman stood by their posts, and directed the steel monster in its course.

They were rushing through clouds of smoke, which prevented them from seeing the tracks ahead, but Big Mike never once flinched. The tops of fallen trees lay across the rails, but the tremendous power of the engine hurled them aside without once checking the terrible speed.

Every part of the ironwork of the engine was hot to the touch, and the air was almost unbearably. Both fireman and engineer gasped for breath, and prayed for some relief. How much further would they have to run to get beyond the fire area?

Big Mike tried to calculate the distance, but there was no familiar landscape object in view. He looked out across the fiery country, and wondered if he could stand the strain much longer.

His attention was attracted inside a moment later by a groan, and he returned to see his fireman sink down on the floor in a dead faint.

"Now, I am in for it," Mike muttered. "I can't keep the fire going, too."

In this quandary he tried to pull the rope connecting with the train, but found that the fire had burned it to pieces. He shouted aloud to the conductor, but he knew that above the roar and blast of the fire his voice could not be heard.

But something happened that surprised him more than if the conductor had appeared. The iron cover of the water tank suddenly moved, and then deliberately stood upon end, while a face appeared out of the hole.

It was the pale face of a boy, and, as Mike stared, he recognized the features of the lad who had pleaded so hard to go to Stony Brook with him.

"How did you get in there?" the engineer gasped.

"I crawled in when you went to meet the conductor at the station. You wouldn't let me go, and my mother was in danger."

Mike looked at his helpless fireman and drew a long breath.

"Well, now that you're here, suppose you help me! Can you shovel coal?"

"Yes, easily."

In a moment the boy had crawled out of the water tank, and he swung the shovel so successfully that the fire burned brighter than ever.

"Is it cool in the water tank?" Mike asked, looking longly at the hole.

"Yes, much cooler than out here," the lad replied.

"Well, go back into it, then, until I need more coal. I'll call you when it is time."

Bertie—that was his name—jumped back into his cool hiding place; but before closing the top he threw a bucket of water over the prostrate fireman and another over Mike.

"That's good," Mike said, shivering with pleasure, as the water temporarily cooled his parched, aching brows.

But the run was not by any means over yet, nor had they reached the worst part of the fire. The heat became more intense as they proceeded, until it seemed as if no human being could live in such a superheated atmosphere.

They entered a dense patch of fir trees, where the smoke rolled up in pitchy-black clouds. Great flying banners of flame floated down upon the engine and cars from the trees on either side. The cars were ablaze in a dozen places, and the tracks were warped and twisted.

Mike began to grow faint and dizzy. A sensation of falling seemed to come over him, and he unconsciously called to his boy companion for help.

Bertie opened the top of the tank to see if the engineer needed more water. As he did so he saw that the engine had been overpowered with the heat and smoke, and, though sitting up with his hand on the lever, he was unconscious.

In his fall backward the engine had accidentally shut off the steam, and the pounding train was rapidly slackening its pace. To stop an instant in such a desert of fire meant death to all on the train!

The boy realized this, and it took him but a minute to climb into the cab and open wide the throttle.

He did not know much about a steam engine, but in this terrible run through the fiery woods he had watched the engineer mechanically, and he soon found that he could stop or start the huge monster at will. It was a simple thing to do; but the boy felt elated at his discovery.

In a few minutes the engine was going as fast as ever. They were rushing along 70 miles an hour.

Hidden in his water tank he had not experienced the full intensity of the heat, but now he began to realize what an ordeal the fireman and engineer had passed through. With only slight protection from the blinding, burning smoke and flames, the engineer's position seemed almost unbearable.

Bertie prayed for strength. He knew that his own life, that of his mother, and of hundreds of others depended upon him. He knew that they must soon be at Stony Brook; he had heard Big Mike say that. If he could hold out a little longer.

But the heat and fever grew upon him. His head seemed ready to burst. Every half minute he plunged his head into a bucket of water; but that was so hot now that half its effect was neutralized.

"How much longer? How much longer?" he gasped.

Nothing but the roar of the fire answered him. He looked steadily ahead, but there was no relief in sight.

"I can't stand it any longer," he muttered. "Oh, my God, help me and my mother!"

He closed his teeth and renewed his energy for an instant. Then his strength flagged and waned again. His spirits were drooping to the point of yielding, when suddenly the clouds around him seemed to lighten up.

He glanced ahead of him eagerly, and in ecstasy of joy he shouted:

"I'm nearly through; I'm nearly through!"

The volumes of smoke were less dense, and ahead of the engine he could see a clear space. He caught a glimpse of the track half a mile beyond. Even the intense heat and suffocation of the air lessened.

In a few moments more the relief train rushed out of the fire area and entered a new world, where blinding smoke and flames no longer made life a torture. As the boy cleared his eyes of the smoke, and glanced far ahead, his little heart seemed to throb clear up into his throat.

A cleared space in the woods revealed the small village of Stony Brook, and on the platform of the station were gathered 500 anxious, frightened, but thankful people. As this scene suddenly came into view, Bertie shut off steam, and tried to bring the heavy train to a standstill. Then, jumping to the side of the cab nearest the platform, he shouted, as he saw a loved face in the crowd:

"Mother! Mother! I'm here!"

He staggered and reeled like a drunken man, and just as assistance came he fainted.

The next morning the daily papers of the whole country were full of an account of how a boy of 16 had carried the relief train through the Wisconsin forest fires and saved the lives of 500 people.—N. Y. Ledger.

SOME COLONIAL HISTORY.

Recalled by the Presentation of Ancient Documents to the Vermont Historical Society.

Among the recent accessions to the library and collection of the Vermont Historical society reported by its librarian at the annual meeting of the society, were some interesting documents, presented by Messrs. O. L. and R. H. Whitelaw, of St. Louis, Mo. These gentlemen are descendants of Gen. James Whitelaw, who was the second surveyor general of Vermont, succeeding Ira Allen in that office, and was, more than any other man, the founder of the town of Ryegate, in Caledonia county. That town was originally chartered by the governor of New Hampshire to Rev. Dr. James Witherspoon, president of Princeton college, N. J. In 1773 some Scotch farmers residing near Glasgow formed a company to purchase land and found a settlement in some portion of North America; and sent James Whitelaw to America to select and purchase a tract for them. He fell in with Dr. Witherspoon and bargained with him and John Church, who was a joint proprietor with Dr. Witherspoon, for one-half of the town of Ryegate—one chief recommendation for the tract being that it was "within six miles of a good Presbyterian meeting." In due time thereafter a company of sturdy Scotchmen invaded the wilderness, made clearings and established homes, and their descendants are among the most respected citizens of the town to this day. For upwards of a hundred years descendants of Gen. James Whitelaw have resided on and near the ancestral home in that town. Others, like the Whitelaw brothers above named, have "gone west" and grown up with other cities. Gen. Whitelaw, as agent of the Scotch American company, kept a journal describing his journeys and investigations in America. This manuscript has remained in the possession of his descendants till now, when, deeming the state historical society the proper guardian of a document of such interest, the Messrs. Whitelaw have had it bound in morocco and sent to the society. Accompanying it are two parchments—one being a deed of land in Ryegate purchased by Gen. Whitelaw in 1792—and the other an "exemplification of deed from Samuel Wells and other patentees to John Church." It is noticeable that these documents assume that Ryegate was at the time under the jurisdiction of New York, being acknowledged before John Ray, master in chancery for the state of New York, and one of them having attached to it the great seal of the state of New York, bearing on one side a sun rising over mountains, and on the obverse a rock rising from waves, with the motto "Frustra."—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

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RAPID RIVER RIPPLES.

James Johnston and family moved down from camp No. 1 of Stickney & Johnston Tuesday. They are all done with their logging at that camp and the whole crew is now at Pole Creek. Mr. Johnston will go to Pole Creek camp on duty again as soon as he gets his family settled. He reports that they are now busy in moving the rails and engine down to the Haymeadow where they will log next summer.

The following are the names of pupils of the high school department who were neither absent nor tardy during the school month of January: Julia Grandchamp, Hortense Francis, Chris Pfeifer, Sadie Miller, Charlie Jerome, George Thomas, Louis Buchman, Harriet Hibbard, Lucy Belongie, Fred Carmody, Fred Pfeifer, Herb Thomas, Nellie Jerome, Elva Wilford, Gertie Darrow, Elsie Cole, Elva Baker, Eleanor Hibbard.

The following pupils in the second grade department have been perfect in attendance and punctuality during the month ending Jan. 27: Ralph Plunkett, Leonard Pfeifer, Leo Gravelle, Lewis Shmitt, Blanche Murchie, Alice Ambrust, Margaret Frossard, Ethel Caswell, Lily Baker, Mamie Cole, Ethel Young, Ella Desmond, Victor Swanson, Theresa Eslinger, Agnes Eslinger, Rosie Sobiska.

The following pupils of the fourth grade were neither absent nor tardy during the month of January: Eddie Gravelle, Alex Pfeifer, Linda Boyer, Walter Darrow, Myrtle Rabideau, Mary Frossard, Henry Rushford, Fred Proehl, Frank Gravelle, Belle Ambrust, George Ambrust, Ross Ambrust, Roy Sweatman.

Pupils in the primary department who have been neither tardy nor absent during the month of January: Cynthia Murchie, Mabel Young, Mattie Moore, Rosie Swartz, Rodney Smith, Lester Smith.

Dexter Dillabough is now removing the ruins of his burnt building, and will build a larger one. The new structure will be a one story 25x50, with best modern arrangement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeifer drove to Gladstone Wednesday afternoon to meet a traveling salesman and order their spring goods.

Father Datin went to Manistique Saturday to administer to the French portion of that congregation and returned Monday.

John Fish, who had been working for Johnston and Stickney, came home Saturday of last week to remain indefinitely.

Johnson & Christainson are hauling telegraph poles from the banks of the Whitefish above the old mill to the depot.

Wayne Kinsel went to Ishpeming Friday to attend a meeting of the

Upper Peninsula Teachers' Association.

Sandie Murchie has been unable to attend to his work as clerk in Waldo's store for the past two weeks on account of sickness, but is able to be around again.

The card party at Gartland's was largely attended. Mrs. G. A. Johnston won first lady's prize, Louis Belongie first gentleman's and Ted Young and Annie Engelkie the boobies.

The seventh grade History class has been studying the Literature of America since the Revolutionary times and have brought in some of the works of the most noted authors.

Miss Emma Armstrong arrived from Canada last Thursday to visit with her brother J. S. Armstrong of Masonville and will remain indefinitely.

Agnes Wilford is visiting friends at Ed Labumbard's camp. She went up there last Sunday to remain there for a week or more.

George Carmody came down from Russell Baker's camp Friday of last week and returned to his home in Egg Harbor, Wis.

Frank H. Ryff traveling agent for J. H. Rice & Friedmann Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Ruben Young left work at Kelliber's camp Thursday and went to work for Thomas Farrell on the Flat Rock river Friday.

L. C. Wolf and Chas. Dorhan have taken the Isabella mill by the thousand. The company is known as Dorhan & Wolf.

D. C. Dillabough has moved the remainder of his stock left by the fire to Buchman's furniture store till he is rebuilt.

Mrs. Harriet Ames is sick with an attack of pneumonia at Whitefish at the home of her son George Ames.

James Twedale of Trout Lake came down after a load of supplies Monday and went up Wednesday.

John Flynn has been sick for the past two weeks with the grip and is still confined to the house.

Emma Nyberg of Flat Rock is visiting Dan Wicklander's family at Whitefish this week.

George Demit went to Escanaba Wednesday on business and returned the same day.

A surprise party was given Henry Baraboo last night, celebrating his fifteenth birthday.

Miss Myrtle Young was absent from school last week on account of sickness.

Mrs. F. Davis of Masonville visited friends in Gladstone Monday and Tuesday.

Gordon Wolf went to Isabella to work as fireman for Dorhan and Wolf.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Frankie Jan. 31, a son.

In the capacity of the director of the poor P. G. Hibbard made his

usual trip to Escanaba Tuesday and returned Thursday.

Louis H. Durobar says the month of February there will be very stormy and disagreeable weather, with very few fine days.

Miss Kattie Carmody teacher of the Shney district visited our village Monday on special business.

Cora Flynn has returned to school after a two week's absence on account of sickness in the family.

Jay A. Baker is running a one horse dray this week, one of his horses being disabled.

Thomas Farrell came from Escanaba Tuesday and returned Wednesday night.

William Rabideau is on the sick list this week.

Masonville

Misses Essie Naugle, Ina Ingles, Margaret Slining, Hettie Goldstein, Agnes Gleason, Messrs. Bouten, Etough, McCune, Wolf and Marble made up a sleigh-load from Gladstone Saturday evening. A jolly time and supper at Wm. Reynolds.

Jack Frost drove the mercury down to 40° below zero Monday and Tuesday mornings.

Peter Major came down from the woods Friday evening and returned Wednesday morning.

William Johnston came down from Farrell's camp Sunday and returned the same day.

Miss Armstrong of Shawville, Canada, is visiting her brother J. S. Armstrong.

Robert Alguir went to the woods Thursday for I. L. Landford.

Mr. and Mrs. Spearin are reported under the doctor's care.

Charles Froberg came in from the woods Wednesday evening.

Miss Lizzie Froberg and Francis Denny are sick with the grip.

Richard Mason of Gladstone was here on business Thursday.

Mr. Naugle of Gladstone transacted business here Tuesday.

Elmer Gray was in Escanaba Saturday and Sunday.

Capt. Langford was down from Radford Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Anderson has the grip.

Frank Dell is on the sick list.

At last the dates have been settled for the next tournament of the Upper Peninsula Whist association and the whisters of this peninsula will meet at Houghton on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 13 and 14. There will be play for both the association trophy for teams of four and the Soo trophy for club pairs. The visitors will also on Tuesday be given an opportunity to inspect some of the copper mines of the district.

to reach Europe until the 21st instant and the United States a week later.

Ratifications Exchanged

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Hay and Senor Godoy, the charge of the Mexican embassy, have exchanged ratifications of the supplemental treaty extending until December 24th of the present year the provisions of the treaty providing for the definition of the water boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Price of Whisky Advanced.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3.—The formation of the combination of Kentucky distilleries has already had the effect of advancing the price of whiskies. Thursday was an active day in the trade. Buyers from New York, Chicago and Cincinnati are in Louisville and are making big investments in whisky. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 barrels were sold, in lots ranging from 200 to 1,000 barrels. Brokers received many orders which they were unable to fill. Prices of many brands of the product advanced from five to ten cents per gallon.

Candidate for Librarian.

New York, Feb. 3.—It is announced here on what appears to be good authority that the name of Dr. James H. Canfield, president of the Ohio state university, has been presented to the president for appointment as librarian of congress. It is also said that Dr. Canfield, while not in the usual sense a candidate for the appointment, has been suggested for it and will be strongly supported by leading educators, librarians and public men.

A bill will probably be introduced in the British parliament prohibiting masters and mistresses from exacting more than ten hours a day of work from domestic servants.

English Judges' Wigs. Judges in England have worn the peculiar wigs they now wear ever since the reign of Charles II.

CITY LIVERY STABLE

PETER E. GABOURIE, Prop.



Good Rigs at all times, day or night. Careful drivers if desired.

FUNERAL OUTFITS

given special attention and at the lowest prices.

RAPID RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Draying.

JAY A. BAKER

WILL DO YOUR

DRAYING

AND TRANSFERING

With all possible despatch and with the greatest care, at living rates. Heavy moving of all kinds.

Always on Time,

IS HIS MOTTO.

RAPID RIVER, MICH.

The Leader.

THE LEADER

A great many people think they have to pay high prices to get good goods. We do not believe in this. You get only the best goods at our store and our prices are always as low as the lowest.



Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Rubbers, Camp Supplies.

We are the Leaders in everything in our line and that's why our store is called "The Leader."

THE LEADER, Buchman Bros. Bldg. Rapid River.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. J. C. BROOKS. PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES and Druggists' Sundries.

A Full and Complete Line of Confectionery.

J. H. SINNITT.

Hotel and Restaurant.

Centrally Located.

Bakery in connection, where fresh baked goods may be had at all times. Confectionery and cigars.

FRED E. DARLING

JEWELER.

Fine Watch Repairing a specialty and all work guaranteed. Don't send your work out of town when it can be done as well at home—and cheaper, too.

JAS. McPHERSON,

General Blacksmithing

Horae Shoeing a Specialty.

All work neatly and promptly done at right prices.

Subscribe for The Iron Port

the largest, oldest and best

paper in Delta county.

The Cash Grocers.

We Are Selling Out!

But we are reinforcing through the back door.

HERE'S THE STATE OF THINGS

- Our Teas are all in a mix.
- Our Coffee's got the sack.
- Our Pepper's on its sneeze.
- Our Vinegar has soured on us.
- Our syrup wants to run away.
- Our Currants have no grit.
- Our Sugar's inclined to loaf.
- Our cheese don't have a smell.
- Our Flours wont bloom.

Buy us out before things get any worse, and take the benefit of Low Prices.

DARROW & HILL,

Rapid River's Cash Grocers.

Merrill's Shoe Store.



'American Beauty,'
STYLISH,
ELEGANT
AND
POPULAR

MERRILL

Has the sole agency for the "American Beauty" and all other Henderson Shoes they are the most popular and durable shoes on the market.

We are showing the finest line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's High-Grade Shoes in the village. The stock is simply unapproachable.

MERRILL'S SHOE STORE

The only Exclusive Shoe Store.

General Merchandise.

Don't Forget

The OLD RELIABLE Meat Market if in need of Choice Meats.

Don't Forget

That Pfeifer will sell you dry goods at the lowest prices.

Don't Forget

That Pfeifer will sell you the best footwear on the market.

Don't Forget

That in the Grocery line Pfeifer is always at the head of the procession.

RAPID RIVER. A. PFEIFER.

General Merchandise.

Turn Over . . .

a new leaf for '99 and resolve that hereafter you will purchase your Dry Goods and Groceries, at WALDO'S, Rapid River.

We carry a complete line of Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Confectionary, Hams, Bacon, Dairy and Creamery Butter. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

Liquors and Cigars.

JOS. SAVOIE,
DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Nothing but Good Goods Kept.
Restaurant in Connection.

Visitors to Rapid River are Cordially Invited to make "The Midway" their headquarters.

RAPID RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Fine Printing.

IF IN NEED OF . . .

NOTE HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ENVELOPES, or
OTHER PRINTING.

Call on The Iron Port,

ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

House Passes the River and Harbor Bill Easily.

HAD ONLY SEVEN VOTES AGAINST IT.

Majority the Largest Ever Received by Any Similar Measure—Senator Spooner Urges Ratification of Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A notable speech was made in the senate Thursday by Senator Spooner (Wis.). He took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Senator Vest, but did not confine himself closely to that proposed declaration of policy. He discussed the question of expansion in all of its phases and urged the ratification of the peace treaty as the best means of bringing the burbling question home to the people themselves, who, he said, could well be trusted on their sober second thought to do that which would be fair, just and generous towards the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago. Senator Spooner spoke for three hours, and through his brilliant oratory, fine ability as a close and astute reasoner, splendid qualities as an advocate and adroitness and cleverness at repartee, held the careful attention of an unusually large number of senators and a large audience in the galleries. At the conclusion of his speech he received the warm congratulations of many of his colleagues, notable among whom was Senator Tillman (S. C.), with whom he had had a sharp personal tilt in the course of his argument.

In Executive Session. The executive session of the senate was merely a continuation of the legal argument which started with Senator

Spooner's speech in the open senate. It grew out of the question of Senator Tillman concerning the status of the Filipinos with reference to citizenship in case the cession of the Philippine islands should be accepted. Senator Hoar made a set argument, quoting liberally from authorities in support of the contention that they would become citizens and be entitled to all the rights and privileges as such under the constitution. This view was antagonized by Senators Platt (Conn.), Teller (Col.) and Nelson (Minn.). Senator Nelson referred to the acquisition of territory from France and Spain during the history of the country and read from many legal opinions to show that the Indians in such territory were not citizens. Senator Platt made the point that citizens of territories were not full-fledged citizens, and Senator Teller contended that they were not until they were made such by congressional enactment.

House. Washington, Feb. 3.—The river and harbor bill, carrying slightly more than \$30,000,000, passed the house Thursday by a vote of 160 to 7. This is the largest majority any river and harbor bill has ever obtained in the house. The bill attracted little opposition and every effort to amend it in important particulars failed. Saturday, February 11, was set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Dingley, of Maine.

Reports on Samoan Affairs.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The state department has been informed that Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, has made a long report upon the circumstances attending the recent uprising at Apia. This report was addressed to each of the three powers under whose authority the chief justice holds his commission. The copies sent to Germany and to Great Britain have reached their destination, but that sent to the state department here is still on the way. It is said that the full mail reports of the recent occurrences cannot be expected

to reach Europe until the 21st instant and the United States a week later.

Ratifications Exchanged

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Hay and Senor Godoy, the charge of the Mexican embassy, have exchanged ratifications of the supplemental treaty extending until December 24th of the present year the provisions of the treaty providing for the definition of the water boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Price of Whisky Advanced.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3.—The formation of the combination of Kentucky distilleries has already had the effect of advancing the price of whiskies. Thursday was an active day in the trade. Buyers from New York, Chicago and Cincinnati are in Louisville and are making big investments in whisky. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 barrels were sold, in lots ranging from 200 to 1,000 barrels. Brokers received many orders which they were unable to fill. Prices of many brands of the product advanced from five to ten cents per gallon.

Candidate for Librarian.

New York, Feb. 3.—It is announced here on what appears to be good authority that the name of Dr. James H. Canfield, president of the Ohio state university, has been presented to the president for appointment as librarian of congress. It is also said that Dr. Canfield, while not in the usual sense a candidate for the appointment, has been suggested for it and will be strongly supported by leading educators, librarians and public men.

A bill will probably be introduced in the British parliament prohibiting masters and mistresses from exacting more than ten hours a day of work from domestic servants.

English Judges' Wigs.

Judges in England have worn the peculiar wigs they now wear ever since the reign of Charles II.